The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,184.—VOL. LXIII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th December, 1870, at her residence, Erie, Balmain, the wife of G. O. Etheredge, of a son.

On the 30th December, 1870, the wife of J. B. Bettington, of Brindley Park, Merriwa, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at Cheshunt House, the wife of P. H. Tracey, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Bunbala, Mrs. L. A. Moses, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Invernate, Balmain, Mrs. Farquhar Alexander Macqueen, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, the Australian Inn, Parramatta-street, Mrs. Donnellon, of a son.

At her residence, 42, Union-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. George Frith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, William Smith, of Sydney, solicitor, to Mary Martha, daughter of Richard Ridge, Esq., J.P., Windsor.

DEATH.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Lamb Inn, Margaret-place, Annie, relict of the late Thomas James Buck, aged 33 years, leaving four young children, an affectionate father and mother, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship, RANGOON, 1776 tons, 450 horse-power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1871, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 25th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 26th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 31st December, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passages is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND. THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1500 tons, J. Stewart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.

For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALASIAN STEAM PACKET LINE.

The NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY of San Francisco, having entered into a Contract with the Hon. the Postmaster-General of New Zealand for the Conveyance of Mails between San Francisco and Honolulu, Fiji, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers, and vice versa, the dates of sailing will be from Port Chalmers on the 1st and from Auckland on the 7th of every month, to commence from Port Chalmers on the 1st of April next.

The Service will be performed by the powerful side-wheel steamers the

NEBRASKA, 2143 tons register;
NEVADA, 2143 tons register;
DAKOTA, Of 2153 tons register;

all built in 1865, under official supervision, and classed extra A1 at American Lloyd's.

For passenger accommodation these vessels are unsurpassed by any afloat. Perfect arrangements have been made to connect with the Pacific Railway, and with the magnificent lines of steamers running between New York and England. Passengers will be booked right through. First-class fare from all ports in New Zealand to England, including the use of the celebrated Silver Palace Cars over the American Continent, will not exceed £86. Second and Third-class passengers will be taken at proportionately low rates. Return tickets at a reduced rate will be issued, and passengers will be allowed to remain over at any and all ports and stations called at. The contract time between San Francisco and Auckland, and vice versa, is 24 days. Passengers who may desire to proceed right through will reach England within 40 days from Auckland. Every exertion will be made to make this the popular passenger route.

Arrangements will be made to connect in New Zealand with the intercolonial steamers, so that Australasian passengers may be conveyed right through at a slight increase upon New Zealand rates.

Fuller particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

CRUICKSHANK, SMART, and CO., Agents-in-chief for New Zealand, at Auckland, for the United States, New Zealand, and Australian Steam Packet Line.
DRIVER, STEWART and CO., Agents for Otago.
JOHNSTON and CO., Agents for Wellington.
MILES and CO., Agents for Lyttelton.
November 26, 1870.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara (for passengers) to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang on or about Tuesday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON. Goods received for Clarence Town THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamships.—NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m. Offices at Commercial Wharf. E. WISEMAN, Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, THIS NIGHT (Tuesday), at 9.

For the MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for the NAMBUCCRA and BELLINGER RIVER.—The DIAMANTINA, THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.

No cargo received after WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday, 9.30, 1, 5, 7	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Saturday, 9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Sunday, 10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The ALCHYMIST, Wednesday Morning, at 8. Lime-st. Wf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN DIRECT.—Steamship TASMANIA, from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 12, noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FREIGHT wanted.—30 tons now ready for Brisbane. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
SHOALHAVAN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, 20th instant.

CHEAP HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS by the Parramatta River Steamers, EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN, daily.
From foot of King-street, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco.
AT ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Fares to Parramatta in Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
Children, saloon, return, 6d only. First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta, to convey excursionists to and from the steamers and the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship GOTHENBURG, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 14th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The favourite steamship, HERO, 765 tons register, 300-horse power, Thomas Logan, commander, having received new boilers, and been thoroughly overhauled at great expense, is unsurpassed for speed and passenger accommodation.
She will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships MACEDON and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG, THURSDAY, January 12th, at 4 p.m., from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4. Return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO EDEN.
S.S. DANDENONG,
On THURSDAY, January 12th, at 4 p.m., should sufficient inducement offer.
Application must be made at once.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Devitt and Moore's Australian Line of Steam and Clipper Ships.—To SAIL early in February, the magnificent new screw steamship QUEEN OF THE THAMES, AA1 at Lloyd's, 2607 tons register, 4000 burden, 400-horse power nominal, 2000 indicated, George Macdonald, commander.
This fine steamer has just been built by the celebrated firm of Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and from her fine model she is confidently expected to make most rapid trips.
The attention of passengers is especially called to the unusual advantages offered by the above steamer, viz., she returns to London via the Cape of Good Hope; and as she carries only a limited number of second and third class passengers, all over-crowding is avoided.
Beds, bedding, linen, table requisites, crockery, &c., will be provided by the ship for ALL CLASSES of PASSENGERS. She is fitted with baths, and there is also a separate ladies' saloon with piano.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For all particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

FOR LONDON.
The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND will be dispatched on the 20th January. Has splendid saloon accommodation, which intending passengers are invited to inspect.
Apply on board, to Captain LOUTTIT; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and dead weight only.
The Aberdeen Clipper Ship ABERGELDIE, A1 14 years, 1200 tons register, Captain James Duthie, will be dispatched, in all January.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight, apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE.
TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The splendid ship THE LORD WARDEN, A1 13 years, 1237 tons register (belonging to Messrs. Green of Blackwall), J. Smith, commander, will be dispatched on the 25th January. Carries an experienced surgeon.
The accommodation is of the highest order, and intending passengers are invited to inspect the ship at the Circular Quay.
A good cow will be taken.

RATES:—

Saloon as per agreement.				
Second cabin ..	..	£31	10	0
Intermediate ditto ..	..	21	0	0
Steerage ..	..	18	0	0

Plans can be inspected at WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.'S; or YOUNG and LARK'S, Margaret-street.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The NOURMAHAL will sail on 12th January.
For freight or passage apply to STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

TO PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, the magnificent new clipper ship CARLISLE CASTLE, A1 13 years, 1545 tons register, belonging to Green, of Blackwall, Austin Cooper, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched on 28th February.
Apply to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.

TO SALOON PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine clipper ship ELLEN STUART, 1572 tons register, well known for regular and rapid passage. Large state rooms for families, bath room, and every convenience.
Apply to Captain CALVERT; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.

FOR LONDON.
The PARRAMATTA will be dispatched on the 11th February.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

THE SOBRAON will be dispatched for London early in March.
Apply, on board, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper brig CATHERINE FULLARTON will be dispatched as above on an early day. For light freight or passage apply to Captain HUGHAN, on board.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque RACHEL, 400 tons, Robert Firth, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For passage only, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—This vessel has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The China clipper ship ZIBA, 513 tons register, Captain Bowes, will sail for the above port in about 14 days.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BOWES, on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI, FIJI.
To sail positively on the 1st February, the Brig KESTREL, 180 tons register, Captain Wadley.
This regular trader will be dispatched as above. She has already made fast passages in the trade, delivering her cargoes in good order, and offers a favourable opportunity for shippers or passengers.
Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.; or C. M. DEANE, Exchange-corner.

ONLY VESSEL for the MACLEAY RIVER.—CENTURION, Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—The A1 clipper schooner PACIFIC, H. P. Scott, master, now fast loading, and will sail on or about THURSDAY next.
Freight or passage apply on board at once; or G. R. STEWART, Market Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS.—The favourite regular trader HARRIET ARMITAGE, C. G. Lessing, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodations of this vessel.
For all particulars apply on board, at the Corporation Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONOLULU direct.—The Hawaian barque R. W. WOOD, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to BARRON and AUSTIN; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR LYTTELTON direct.—The fine A1 clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 350 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—Will clear at Customs and sail TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
Has still room for freight, for which or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this vessel FREE of Wharfage.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
To follow the NOVELTY.

	Commander	To sail
ALICE CAMERON	P. Carter	16th instant
CONSTANCE	J. H. Gibbon	1st February
KATE	W. Cooper	16th February.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The fine A1 ship ANNE ROYDEN, 1175 tons register, ROBERT NICHOLSON, commander, being under charter, will sail in a few days. A limited quantity of freight will be taken at low rates.
Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TO BROAD SOUND and MACKAY.—The HANNAH NEWTON, loading at Commercial Wharf, clears on THURSDAY. For freight, &c., apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street, Caledonia Wharf.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The regular trader NATIVE LASS, W. Greenless, master, will be dispatched on THURSDAY next. Apply at Corporation Wharf; or to JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at Cleveland and Rockingham Bays.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, G. Brown, master, having been decked and thoroughly overhauled, will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW, and being under engagement, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR Brisbane and Maryborough.—The Martha Ellen sails TO-MORROW. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner CLEONE, Lime-street Wharf.

BARQUE EXAMINER, left RICHMOND RIVER Friday, 6th instant, at 6 a.m., entered Sydney Heads Sunday, 8th, at 9 p.m. To sail for RICHMOND RIVER FRIDAY, 13th instant.

BARQUE GLENCOE, from Rockhampton.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass ENTRIES for Market Wharf, where the vessel is now discharging. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE.—The clipper brigantine CONSTITUTION, 362 tons register, just arrived from San Francisco. This vessel is only open for Sale for one week: and if not sold will proceed to sea under charter.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE.—The undermentioned VESSELS, viz.:—Barque CELESTIA, 232 tons register
Brig DERWENT, 221 tons ditto,
well and favourably known in the Intercolonial trade.
Terms, satisfactory to purchasers.
For inventory and all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to carry 45,000 feet square Pine from the Richmond River. P. HOGAN, Agent, 116, Sussex-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, 200 tons capacity, to Load at Newcastle for Omaru, New Zealand.
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the head banking house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last, and to take into consideration any other business which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 2nd January, 1871.

NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM-TUG COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of the above Company will be held at their office, Scott-street, Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 31st of January, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ended December 31st, 1870; of electing a Director in the room of John Wood, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; also, for the election of two Auditors, in the room of John Waddell and W. Kerr Lochhead, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement. Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the election.
C. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—JOHN WOOD, Esq., has given the requisite notice of his being a candidate for the office of Director.
Newcastle, January 6th, 1871.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

DEFENCE FORCE.—The formation of a COLONIAL MILITARY FORCE, to consist of ARTILLERY and INFANTRY, being in contemplation, persons between the ages of 18 and 45 desirous of enlisting are requested to register their names at this office, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 12 noon daily, where information as to period of service, rate of pay, &c., will be afforded.
Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 3rd January, 1871.
(Signed) J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Volunteer Forces.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—A new SQUAD for RECRUITS will be formed at Hyde Park Barracks, at 7.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 13th instant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 9th January, 1871.
By command, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS BAYNES, Captain, Brigade-Adjutant Volunteer Force.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLANDERS.—Both Companies of the above Corps will Parade at the Hyde Park Barracks, to receive the Report of the HIGHLAND GATHERING, and MARCH OUT on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, JOHN CAMPBELL, Captains.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Captain's Parade POSTPONED till further notice. WILLIAM DEANE.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The Half-yearly MEETING of MEMBERS and Friends, will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 10th instant, to receive a report of the Society's proceedings for the half-year ending 31st December; to elect a member of committee in the place of Mr. N. Hollingworth resigned; to hear from Messrs. Druce and Fincham narratives of their recent journeys; and to wish God-speed to Mr. F. J. Palmer, the newly appointed Missionary, prior to his starting on a tour to the Southwest.
Tea will be provided in the Reading Room of the Temperance Hall, at half-past 6 o'clock.
J. PALMER, E. G. W. PALMER, Secretaries.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CHARLES TYNCELLAR DAVIS, write to WILLIAM OAKWOOD DAVIS, Glenlyon Station, via Leyburn, Queensland.

JOHN HARLING, passenger per HARRIET ARMITAGE, from LEVUKA. The CAPTAIN wishes to see you. Order on Penman dishonoured.
C. G. LESSING.

MEDICAL.—The party who advertised a few days since for assistance in Obstetricy can apply to Beta, Mr. Pierce's, news agent, William-street.

THOMAS O'BYRNE.—A LETTER of importance for you at General Post Office, Sydney. Grenfell.

MEETINGS.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—A General MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8. Members are particularly requested to attend.
STEFFANONI, Honorary Secretary.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—A MEETING of the Sailing Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 sharp.
STEFFANONI, Honorary Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
The Annual General MEETING of Members of the above Club, to receive the Committee's Report and Balance-sheet for 1870, to elect a committee for the current year, and transact such other business as may be necessary, will be held in the Club Room, Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

VIRTUE DIVISION No. 13 DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—The regular Weekly MEETING of the above Division will be held at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30 sharp. Business: Installation of officers. The Grand Officers are requested to attend. Louisa A. Morris, R. S.

THE PICNIC COMMITTEE in connection with the Sons and Daughters of Temperance are requested to MEET at the Temperance Hall, at half-past 7 THIS EVENING.
GEORGE WEBBER, Hon. Secretary.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Picnic Committee MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock. J. GRAHAM, Hon. Secretary.

YORK-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLASS.—Members are urgently requested to attend a special MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING, for the nomination of officers and other important business.

CATTLE-STEALING PREVENTION.—A MEETING of Stock-owners and others interested in devising means for the suppression of Cattle Stealing is invited for THURSDAY next, at the Agricultural Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, at 2.30 p.m.
R. PEEL RAYMOND.

NO SURRENDER L. O. L., No. 4.—An Arch Purple MEETING, in connection with this Lodge, will be held in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 p.m. Candidates will please be early in attendance.
By order of the W.M.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH Dramatic Club.—Full special MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8. E. A. Jones, Hon. Sec.

TO THE DEALERS OF SYDNEY.—A MEETING will take place in the open space, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th, at 8 o'clock sharp, to close the petition.
DEALERS ATTEND.
January 9.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655, E.C.—Monthly meeting, this evening, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m.

GRAND UNITED EXCURSION.—Parties holding Tickets or Moneys for the Excursion to Balmoral are requested to attend a MEETING, in St. Francis's Hall, This Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. A. Elliott, sec.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.
A General MEETING will take place THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock; convened pursuant to 24th Rule.
A Ballot MEETING will take place on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 8 p.m.
A few shares are vacant, which may be applied for THIS EVENING from 7 till 9, and if allotted will participate in the above ballot.
No back arrears necessary on entering. Shares, £150. Entrance fee, 2s 6d. Subscription, 2s 9d.
The payments to this Society after borrowing are less than to any other, and has ensured for it the name of the working man's best friend and benefactor.
Office open SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 7 till 9, and on WEDNESDAYS, 10 till 2. Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
All members to MEET at 7.30 THIS EVENING.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
Competitive DESIGNS and other Work, completed last quarter, to be sent in THIS EVENING.
THOS. HODGSON, Principal.

LECTURES.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The Rev. S. J. WHITMEE will deliver a LECTURE on his recent visit to the Ellice and Gilbert Islands, illustrated by articles of dress, warfare, &c., at the following places, at half-past 7 o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 10th, at Bourke-street Congregational Church.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 11th, at Woollahra Congregational Church, Point Piper Road.
On THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th, at Petersham Congregational Church.
On FRIDAY, the 13th, at Redfern Congregational Schoolroom.
Collections in aid of the Mission funds.
This week will be published
A MISSIONARY CRUISE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC: Being the Report of a Voyage amongst the Tokelau, Ellice, and Gilbert Islands, in the Missionary barque JOHN WILLIAMS. With two engravings. Price, sixpence.
By the Rev. S. J. WHITMEE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE, in connection with the Palmer-street Mutual Improvement Society, will be delivered by the Rev. COLIN M'CULLOCH, of Balmain, in the Palmer-street Church, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 10th instant. Subject—"Science and the Bible." Lecture to commence at 8 p.m. Admission free. ROBERT SMITH, Hon. Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. SMYTHE, Sen., Surgeon-dentist, REMOVED from O'Connell-st. to 170, Castlereagh-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-st., corner of Bligh-st.

A CARD.—Mr. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, has NOT removed from, but still practises at 26, O'Connell-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

ADGER, Hairdresser, has returned, and resumed business at 328, George-street, over Mr. Hafer, jeweller.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s 6d; Extraction, 1s; Stopping, 1s. C. Edwards, surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

ASTROLOGY.—Professor LUCIO, the celebrated Fortune-teller, daily, at 108, Elizabeth-street.

BURWOOD and Ashfield.—Mr. DEANE, Professor of Music, will visit on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CORNS and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, George-st., 2 doors from King-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma dated 1836. 178, Pitt-street.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, 101, King-street, sole Depot for the celebrated Cosmopolitan Mixture.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

J. W. TAYLOR, Underclothing Manufacturer, 37A and 39, Erskine-street, Wynyard-square; awarded the first prize—the silver medal, Exhibition 1870. Price lists for baby-linen, outfits, &c., post-free on application.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

MR. DEANE, Professor of Music, has REMOVED from 17, O'Connell-st. to 74, Elizabeth-st., Sydney.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION.—Communications for Mr. MARSH addressed 1, Belgrave-terrace.

PHRENOLOGY is a guide through life. Verbal delineation and advice, 1s. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

R. H. CARNEY, Tailor. Best materials, cut, and finish. Lowest prices. 297, George-street.

R. LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 1st floor, 23, Hunter-street, over J. R. Clarke's Musical Depot. Established 32 years.
Good spectacles, 1s per pair; fresh lot celebrated 2s specs.; best Brazilian pebbles, in case, 10s per pair. Manufacturing and repairing in the above branches. Charges low.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

CHAIR. CHAIR. CHAIR.
Gosnell's Patent Mechanical Chair for BRUSHING HAIR by Machinery (the only one used in Sydney) at WIGZELL'S, 143, South Head Road.
N.B.—Every requisite for Ladies' Hairdressing kept in stock.

W. T. ANGUS, COACH BUILDER, FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, 185, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
All descriptions of Vehicles on hand for SALE.

MR. FREEMAN solicits an inspection of his splendid collection of ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS, finished in oil, crayon, water-colour, and mezzotint. 30,000 Carte negatives registered. 325, George-street.

SOMETHING NEW.—Visiting-card Portraits, six positions of face at one sitting, 4s per dozen; three dozen, 10s 6d. Cartes-de-Visite, moderate prices, superior finish. J. C. MILLIGAN, Photographer, 84, King-st.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

WANTED, Joint Stock Bank and Illawarra Steam SHARES. Fattorini and Co.

£5000, £1000, and £500 to LEND on mortgage. West and Co., 326, George-st.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

BANK of New South Wales and other SHARES for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

MONEY LENT on plate, watches, jewellery, firearms. T. MOLLOY'S Pawn Office, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, 4 SHARES No. 2 Starr-Bowkett B. Society, paid to April, 1872. Apply to Secretary.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND without security. £20 to £3000 from 6 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st.

£50 TO £3000 to LEND, at low interest. C. H. ROOKE, 400, George-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, at Cook's River Dam, a POCKET BOOK. Apply 398, Pitt-street.

LOST at Newtown, a PURSE with money, &c. The finder rewarded, Movale House, next Newtown Bridge.

LOST, a Lace SHAWL, in William-street, YESTERDAY. Finder rewarded if left at Pierce, William-st.

LOST, a LAMB. Reward at Mr. BAIRD'S, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on the 2nd January, at the Circular Quay, a Black Scarf SHAWL. Reward, at the Plough Inn, George and Liverpool streets.

LOST, a Gold LOCKET and False KEY. Finder rewarded. HOINS, Lungannon Castle, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

FIVE Shillings Reward.—Lost, Ivory Plotting SCALE, in St. Mary's Road. Apply Pierce, 20, Stanley-st.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Thursday last, the 5th instant, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a certificate for a hogshead of rum and other papers. Chief Steward, ship Lord Warden, Circular Quay.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday evening, between Newtown Road and Haymarket, a Gold LOCKET, containing two portraits. To be left at Mr. PURVES'S, Baker, 14, Ultimo-street, Glebe.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, during the Needlework Exhibition at the Model Public School, Fort-street, TWO FLAGS. No further reward.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Castle Hill, Black MARE, cog shoes, R near thigh, O off shoulder. Above reward paid on delivery to JOHN SMITH, Bark Huts, Liverpool Road.

£1 REWARD on conviction of the person who took the White GOAT from Bent-street on Tuesday last, or 5s for information or recovery of same. 31, Bent-street.

REWARD for UMBRELLA, well known, lost near the Gap Hotel, Watson's Bay, on Sunday. Kindly leave it with, or send note to ARTLETT and SON, Rushcutter's Bay.

FOUND, near the Railway Bridge, Newtown, a PURSE of Money, with a key. Apply Mr. J. PORTER, Marrickville.

TENDERS.

ENTERPRISE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY. (Limited.) In liquidation.

TENDERS are invited from parties willing to purchase the whole or a portion of the Company's assets which are at Trunkey Creek, and consist of the following, viz.:—

1. A 30-horse power horizontal high-pressure steam engine, with Cornish boiler, and all necessary mountings; also two quartz-crushing batteries of five heads of stampers each, and one 8-inch plunger pump complete. This machinery, which is new, never having been erected, has been well preserved from the weather. It was manufactured by Messrs. Mort and Co., with all the latest improvements, to the express order of this company, and under the special superintendence of its manager.
2. A double-purchase crab-winch, blocks, rope, galvanized iron, and other stores and implements.
3. The Company's right, title, and interest to three blocks of auriferous land at Trunkey Creek, leased from the Government and measuring about 15 acres. The rent has been paid to 30th September next. About 2½ acres have been sublet, which the tenderer will have the benefit of. Twelve shafts have been sunk on the Company's ground, and a hut and other improvements erected thereon.
4. The Company's right, title, and interest to 6 acres and 3 roods of land, leased from the Government for a machinery and dam site. This land is enclosed with a two-rail split-fence, and the dams and race are partly completed. There are also STORES AND OFFICES on a 100-gallon iron tank.

Specifications may be seen at the Company's Mine, Trunkey Creek, on applying to Mr. JAMES LANDER, the party in charge; or at the Company's Office, No. 14, Spring-street, Sydney.
Tenders will be received till the 20th January, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, December 22, 1870.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 30th instant, for foundation of a mansion, at Curandooly, near Bungendore. Plans and particulars with the architect, F. H. REUSS, 142, Pitt-st.

TO BUILDERS.—Cottage at Marrickville—Extension of time Wednesday night next, Temperance Hall.

No. 71-2. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 7th January, 1871.
TO GRAZIERS, CATTLE DEALERS, BUTCHERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for a Lease of a portion of Moore Park, for depasturing sheep for the remainder of the year 1871. The lease to be terminated upon the expiration of a month's notice to be given by either party.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE, semi-grand PIANOFORTE, Collard and Collard, as described by certificate of the makers. Mahogany semi-grand PIANOFORTE 6 7-8 octaves, patent repeater action, raised top, elliptic end and octagon legs. Apply Mr. A. B. SMITH, 14, Macquarie-place.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALPHA COTTAGE, William-street.—The Duties of Mrs. and Miss Strafford's School resumed 9th inst.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, School of Arts, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, 12th January.

BROMLEY COTTAGE, Norwood.—Duties resumed MONDAY, Jan. 9th. Quarter terminates Jan. 20.

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL, Hunter-st.—Term commenced 9th instant. E. Blackmore, principal.

BELMORE COLLEGE for Young Ladies (under the kind interest of Lady Belmore), 169, Macquarie street, near the entrance to Government House. Duties will be resumed MONDAY, January 16th.

BURWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Official OPENING will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and the duties of the school will commence on the following MONDAY.

BALMAIN, Johnson-street, LADIES' SCHOOL.—Mrs. J. D. CAMPBELL, of much experience and success in Tuition, has RESUMED Duties. Vacancies for Boarders. Classes for advanced pupils.

BRIGHTSIDE-PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-street, conducted by Miss FRASER. Duties resumed after the Christmas vacation, January 24. Two vacancies for pupils.

C. R. KRIEGSMANN Resumed his Pianoforte Instruction on Monday, 9th instant. 247, Crown-st.

CONCORD.—The Duties of Miss LOVE'S School will be resumed on the 25th instant. Vacancies for two Boarders. Terms, £8 8s per quarter; Music, 30s; Day pupils, 30s.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Bathurst.—The Duties of this school will be RESUMED on the 19th instant. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the accommodation of additional boarders. For terms, apply to the Rev. W. H. SAVIGNY, Bathurst.
Collegiate School, Bathurst.

DUNDRENNAN HOUSE, King-street, Balmain.—The duties of Mrs. THOMSON'S School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield, the DUTIES of Mrs. TAIT'S School, will be RESUMED on the 20th instant. There are vacancies.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS at the Sea-side.—BRIGHTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Wollongong.—The duties of Mr. R. Blacket's establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, January 16th. Vacancies for Boarders.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—The course of instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare young gentlemen for business, the learned professions, or the University. Vacancies for boarders.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

OBSERVATORY HOUSE, RANDWICK.—INTERNATIONAL SEMINARY for Young Ladies, conducted by Madame DUTRUC, assisted by Professors of acknowledged ability, and competent Resident Governesses.
The International Seminary is established for the purpose of affording greater facilities for the acquirement and practice of the French language, combined with a sound English education in all its branches.
School duties resumed TUESDAY, 17th January.
References:
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

The Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.	Hon. J. B. Wilson
Rev. Zachary Barry	Rev. G. F. Macarthur
Rev. Dr. Fullerton	Rev. Stanley Mitchell
Rev. S. C. Kent	Rev. G. H. Moreton
Rev. George King	Rev. A. H. Stephen
Rev. Dr. Lang	Rev. Thomas Wilson.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE for Young Ladies, Resident and Day Pupils, 143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street.
Directress—Mrs. H. N. MONTAGU,
Principal—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU,
assisted by efficient trained teachers and professors.

LADIES' SCHOOL, GOULBURN.
Miss WRIGHT wishes to inform parents and pupils that SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED January 12. Vacancies for a few Boarders.
Circulars can be obtained at 92, Market-street, Sydney.
Montague-street, January 6, 1871.

MISS DODD'S SCHOOL.—Duties RESUMED January 9. Underwood-st., Paddington. Vacancies.

MRS. MUIRSON, Station-street, Newtown.—Scholastic Duties resumed January 10th, 1871.

MR. SAMPSON'S Classical and Commercial SCHOOL, Newtown, reopens Monday, 16th.

MR. KEMISH'S SCHOOL, 212, Palmer-street, will reopen TUESDAY, 10th. A few Vacancies.

MORVEN, Double Bay.—School work will be resumed on MONDAY, 16th. Charles T. Norton.

MADAME and FRAULEIN HENRICHSEN'S COLLEGE, for YOUNG LADIES.—Duties will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1871.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE is now at home to receive her PUPILS. 147, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

MRS. ROSS, Teacher of French, Music, and Drawing. CLASSES resumed on the 9th instant, 28, Pitt-street, Redfern. Schools attended.

MRS. W. J. CORDNER will resume her singing and pianoforte lessons on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, 132, Teemore-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—No ADMISSIONS to the Boys' Department can be made for this quarter after the 14th instant.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL. DUTIES RESUMED, MONDAY next.
STANLEY-STREET.

MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Singing, &c. Studies resumed on MONDAY, 16th instant. A singing class formed for a limited number. Early application. 24, Cleveland-street.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—The Duties of Miss CONNOR'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, 16th January. Quarter terminates on FRIDAY, 31st March. 63, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Crown-street, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL reopens on TUESDAY, 17th instant. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D., Headmaster.

THE MISSES WALKER will resume their School Duties on the 18th instant. 94, Bathurst-street.

THE Misses MARTIN'S MORNING CLASSES will recommence MONDAY, January 23rd. 195, Macquarie-street.

THE Misses PHILLIPS RESUMED their School duties on MONDAY, the 9th instant. Vacancies for two Boarders. Campbell-street, Balmain.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, Newington House, Parramatta River.—The duties of this institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY, January 23rd.
Circulars containing terms, and other information, can be obtained at the Wesleyan Book Depot, King-street; or from Rev. J. H. Fletcher, Newington. Vacancies for boarders.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—ENMORE WARD.—Mr. ROBERT C. MURRAY desires to inform the Electors that he is a CANDIDATE.

TANKS.—Bellamy London Tanks for SALE, 400 gallons. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

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LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered :—

Ann St. George, of Castlereagh street, Sydney, licensed victualler, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Nathaniel Simon Smith, of Newcastle, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £315 4s. 7d. Assets, £103 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Haison, of Wilson-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney, stonemason. Liabilities, £13 7s. 5d. Assets, £9. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.—Maria Ann Pontey, of Youdale and Pontey (separate estate). Liabilities, nil. Assets, £20.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, January 13.—Before the District Commissioners : Samuel Coles, first, or only meeting, at Braidwood, at 11 a.m. ; Thomas M'Dermott, first, or only meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m. ; Richard Randolph Machattie, second, at Bathurst, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, January 17.—Before the District Commissioner : Thomas Baker, first, or only meeting, at Wagga Wagga, at 11 a.m. ; Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, at Wagga Wagga, at 11.30 a.m.

Monday, January 23.—Before the District Commissioner : John Walters, first, or only meeting, at Orange, at 11 a.m.

January 25, 26, 27, 28.—Holidays.

Monday, January 30.—Before the District Commissioner : Alfred Charles Quaife, third meeting at Scone, at 11 a.m.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, Spence, Vickery, and Powell.

Twenty-one persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. on conviction of drunkenness or of riotous behaviour.

John Evans, who had been fined for drunkenness, was charged with having assaulted the officer whose duty it was to apprehend him, and, being convicted thereof, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. or to be imprisoned seven days.

Hugh Kennedy was brought up by sergeant M'Kay, who deposed that that morning he received the prisoner from constable Atwell, and produced a deposition and a remand warrant from the Moruya Bench ; prisoner is charged with having no visible means of support. The deposition of constable Irwin, taken on the 4th January, set forth that on the 1st the prisoner was brought up by one farmer Calvin to the police station at Nerrigundah ; witness and another constable found prisoner in the bush, where he had been lost five days, and took him to Calvin's, where, he being unable by reason of weakness to travel any further, they left him ; prisoner says that he is 73 years of age, is subject to epileptic fits, and has no means of support whatever. Mr. Caswell, the Police Magistrate, thereupon remanded the prisoner to Sydney in the hope that the Police Magistrate here would be able to procure an order for his admittance into some benevolent institution. The prisoner was discharged from custody, and Captain Scott furnished him with an order for the Benevolent Asylum.

John Davis, found guilty of being an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Six prisoners were discharged.

On the summons paper were nine cases, of which one was postponed ; in two, warrants were issued for the apprehension of the defendants ; and other two were not prosecuted.

Phœbe Sophia Lane v. John Lane was a proceeding under the Deserted Wives Act, in which complainant deposed that she had been twelve years married to the defendant, during which time they had lived with his mother ; on the 3rd December, however, she was compelled, by a reasonable apprehension of danger, to leave him, and when she went to see her children, he would not allow her to see them, and threatened to put her in the Lunatic Asylum. Defendant was ordered to pay 10s. a week towards complainant's maintenance. In Lomas v. Lomas, also, the wife sought for a maintenance. She deposed that her husband's mother lives in the house with her and her husband ; that on last Thursday week defendant put her out of the house, and has since neglected or refused to give her anything for her support ; he has latterly refused to allow her meat, but has eaten it himself. No evidence in reply was given, and the Bench made an order for payment of 10s. weekly. Warrants of possession were granted in Roderick v. Clarke and Madden v. Cook, undefended cases under the Tenants' Act.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. J. J. Curran, Larnach, and Smithers.

Several drunkards were punished.

Charles Wilking, for indecent behaviour in Bridge-street, was fined 20s., in default 7 days' imprisonment.

Thomas Daley, a lad 15 years old, was charged with assaulting R. Hassett. Sergeant Dwyer, deposed that, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, he found defendant in custody of a Custom-house officer in George-street, charged with assaulting another boy, named Hassett. Hassett's head was bleeding and covered with blood, from a cut inflicted with a stone. From information he (witness) received took defendant into custody. The mother of defendant stated that she had seen Hassett's father, who told her that the injury was of such a trifling nature, that he would not allow his son to prosecute. Prosecutor did not appear, and defendant was discharged.

Mary Ann Enright, alias Ellen Enright, was charged with stealing various articles of clothing, the property of Mary Ann Brooks. Prisoner was arrested by senior-constable Pirie, at her house, in Junction-lane, at half-past 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, charged with stealing two night-dresses, one chemise, and a towel, valued at 30s. Prisoner said nothing in reply to the charge. Mary Ann Brooks deposed that on the 26th December, in company with her husband, she left her house and did not return until half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, and missed several kitchen utensils and the property named in the warrant ; the former were subsequently received from prisoner's daughter ; when she returned home the doors, which had been shut, were found open, and several windows were broken. Prisoner was remanded until Friday next for further evidence.

THE MURDERS AT FOREST REEFS.

(Abridged from the Western Examiner.)

THE people of Orange were horrified on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, by the report that during the previous night, three persons had been barbarously and brutally murdered at the Forest.

The locale of this terrible crime is about two miles or two miles and a half from the Forest Reefs. In a hut close to the road, resided the aged couple ; and in an adjoining hut, their married daughter, one of the victims, lived with her husband. Report says that the latter couple led an unhappy life in consequence of the husband's brutality and ill-treatment, and he has been heard to threaten the whole family.

It was this man Martin who brought the information of the murder to the police. His story was, that the proceeding evening he went to the Forest, and bought a bottle of grog, which he took to the house of a man named Connelly, and that there they got on the spree, and he remained the night, returning home early the following morning, taking the remainder of the grog in the bottle with him. On arrival at his hut, he says he found it empty, and seeing the door of the old people's place open, thought to himself they were unusually early. Proceeding there, which is only a few steps from his own house, he was accosted, on entering, by a little girl, a grandchild of the old people, and niece of his own, who said to him, "Oh, Pat, we was all murdered last night." He then saw what had taken place, and removed his own infant, which was on the sofa by the corpse of its mother, and the other child to his father's, and rode off for the police and doctor.

The occupants of the hut on the night of the foul murder were the old man and woman, their daughter, Mrs. Martin, wife of the man who gave the information, and who is now in custody, her infant about two years of age, and the little girl, Annie Macnamara, who is about six years of age, and extremely intelligent. The old man was lying outside the back door of the house, quite naked, but with his night cap on his head, showing he either had or was about to retire to rest, shot through the breast. Death had come to him instantaneously. There was not the slightest sign of any struggle, and the features were calm and placid. His aged partner was found dead in bed. She had evidently lain down with her clothes on, and was shot when in the act of rising, as the position was such that an old person would use with this intention. Her death must likewise have been instantaneous, the bullet having pierced right through her chest. The little girl, Macnamara, was lying on the bed, between her grandmother and the wall, and received a wound on the ear from the ball which passed through her relative, and then struck against the slabs. What afterwards occurred to the child will be found in her own statement. Mrs. Martin was found in a kneeling posture by a sofa in another apartment of the dwelling, also quite dead, having been shot in the side, the bullet passing across the body from side to side. As will be seen from the girl's statement, this poor woman did not meet with the instantaneous death that the aged couple did, having lingered a little time in acute suffering. She was attired only in a flannel petticoat, the charred remains of her other clothing being found in the centre of the hut. To add to the melancholy nature of this sad affair, the poor young woman was within two months of the time of her confinement.

The little girl, the only survivor of this wholesale massacre, relates that when they were going to bed a noise was heard amongst the ducks, and her grandfather went out, thinking that a native cat had got to them. The little duck-house is at the far corner of the back of the hut near some slipralls, and at the side nearest to the hut occupied by the Martins, but at the opposite corner. The murderer, therefore, must have passed either the front of Martin's house to reach the spot he stood on when he shot the old man, or gone to the rear of it. Following the girl's story she further says that on her grandfather's getting outside, a shot was immediately fired, and he called out, "I am dead." It will be remarked that the murderer did not pass the body and enter the hut by the back door, but then proceeded to the front door, which he smashed open with a pick, the mark of the head of which is visible. This broke the peg with which it was fastened. He proceeded direct to the room where the old woman was lying, and fired at her. Mrs. Martin had during this time taken refuge under the bed in the room of the old woman. It does not appear very clear from the girl's statement whether the ruffian dragged her out or that she came out when commanded to do so. It is evident, however, that a little interval occurred before her life was taken. The girl says the ruffian loaded his weapon before firing the third shot. This, and getting the young woman from under the bed, would occupy a little time. The nearest neighbour, who lives about half a mile distant, heard three shots between 9 and 10 o'clock, which fixes the time the outrage was committed. He also says that two of the shots were fired in succession, and that an interval occurred between them and the last shot. No notice was taken as, it being a moonlight night, it was assumed to be some persons shooting opossums. The little girl, during this time, was lying as before stated on the bed. After the old woman was shot, she was lifted from her position and thrown violently on to the floor. She bears on her side and face the marks of the determination that her life also was contemplated, though she has been providentially spared. When on the floor, she further describes, her aunt crawled on her hands and knees to the front room and she then observed that her clothes were on fire from the contiguity of the weapon. The perpetrator of this deed tore her clothes from her and left them burning in the centre of the room. Her aunt then reached the sofa, and assumed the position in which she was found next morning, and the murderer—having completed a crime which stands unequalled for atrocity and malevolence—went away. Now the girl seems to have regained her senses, for it appears she supplied her aunt, who was still alive, with some milk and water to drink, and relates that on putting the cup to her lips she felt her teeth close upon it, and knew she was dead. It does not appear that the unfortunate woman made any utterance or signified distinctly that she knew her murderer.

Such is the history of the sad affair. As to identity, the girl says "it was Pat Martin did it ;" but how she arrives at that conclusion does not appear very clear, for she adds that she did not see the man, as he put the light out when he entered, and did not hear him speak. She also adds that he had a coat on, whilst Martin did not wear one when seen at The Forest when he arrived at Connelly's, nor when he came into Orange for the police. More may be elicited at the magisterial inquiry, the evidence taken at which we shall append if possible. On Wednesday it was attempted to take her evidence, but after the first statement she appeared overpowered and confused ; therefore, it was deferred.

It is a somewhat remarkable feature in the case that no bullets have been found. In each instance the ball passed through the bodies, but every effort that was made failed to discover them. One bullet was found under the body of the old woman, but it has evidently never been fired from a gun, nor does it bear any stains to indicate that it passed through a body. The presence of this bullet may be accounted for as having fallen from the murderer's hand or pocket when he lifted the little girl out of the bed across the corpse of her grandmother. The infant that was also in the bed was uninjured.

When proceeding to the scene of horror, Martin was asked if there were any firearms in the place. He said there were two old pistols which had not been fired out of for a considerable time. On searching the police found one trooper's pistol, but neither they nor Martin himself could discover the other. He then accounted for its absence by saying that some children must have taken it as they were in the habit of doing so, but the father of the children says neither they nor he, nor so far as he knew, any one else knew of the existence of the weapons. The only other article found was a piece of lead suitable for making bullets, but none, to all appearance, had recently been broken from it.

On inquiry at The Forest it was ascertained that Martin, the previous afternoon, bought a bottle of rum at Maloney's public-house, but this was between 4 and 5 o'clock, and he did not remain any time. This contradicts a statement which he made to the effect that he and Maloney's cook got drinking. As to the time of his arrival at Connolly's, the statements vary. Connolly deposed that Martin came to his place about 5 p.m., on Tuesday, and asked him to lend him a few shillings ; he told him he had not a few shillings, but had a few half-crowns, and lent him two ; he could not be certain as to the time, as he had no clock, but was sure it was not later than 5 o'clock ; after staying about a quarter of an hour Martin left, going towards the reef ; he did not see him again until after dark, when he came to the house and said he had been cooeying, as he had been lost in the bush, though he knew the place well. This, Connolly thought, was between 10 and 11 o'clock, as he had gone to bed and been asleep ; he went to bed about an hour after dark ; when he came Martin was the worse for liquor, and brought a bottle with some grog in it, but not full. Of this Connolly took one nobbler, but no more, and then he (Martin) and another man went to bed ; Martin knew the track to his house well, and it was a bright moonlight night. He had slept at his (Connolly's) house four or five times during the last eight months, once when his team was working for him.

On the arrival of the police at the scene of this shocking murder, a direct charge was made against Patrick Martin, the man now in custody, on the ground that he had repeatedly been heard to use threats, and no doubt also from the statement of the little girl. After prosecuting a few inquiries, this course was deemed justifiable. Therefore Martin was brought in and lodged in the lock-up.

On Thursday evening a magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending this sad affair was held by Mr. J. T. Lane, P.M., who was accompanied by Mr. Cohen.

Patrick Doyle deposed : I am a labourer, and reside at John Nicholl's, about half-a-mile from the residence of the deceased ; on Tuesday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, as I was going out to bed in an outhouse, I heard three or four shots ; I am not quite sure of the time, it might have been more or less than that ; the report seemed in the direction of the deceased's hut ; the two first shots were pretty quick ; then there seemed a delay ; the two first were like a person firing a double-barrel gun ; the interval between the two first and the next shot was a few minutes —not more than five ; I thought it was the report of a gun, and some person shooting opossums ; I am under the impression there was a fourth shot, but am not certain ; I went with others to the place soon after ; I saw one of the bodies at the time—that outside covered with a sheet ; I saw the others when they were laid out.

Mary Kearns deposed : I live about two miles from the deceased ; I knew them all ; on Wednesday morning last I was going into Orange early with my son ; we saw a woman running in the bush, as if mad, crying "Murder ;" my son went after her and came and told me what had occurred ; I passed deceased's place going to Orange, and got there about 7 o'clock ; there was no person there when I got there ; on entering the front door the first I saw was Mrs. Martin ; she was on her thigh, resting on the ground, with her head on a little sofa ; I saw at once that she was dead ; she had nothing on only a piece of blanket round her middle ; I turned the blanket down and saw a bullet wound in her side ; I looked about, and on looking in the bedroom I saw old Mrs. Kane lying on her mouth and nose on the bed ; I turned her over ; she was in the position she had fallen when shot ; she had some clothes on ; I did not see where she had been shot, but I saw blood had been issuing from her chest ; I then looked for Kane ; while doing so Macnamara came ; together we searched both rooms and could not find him ; we then searched outside and found the body at the back of the house ; there was a sheet over him, having been placed there evidently ; besides this he had nothing on but his nightcap ; I saw that he was shot in the chest ; the bodies remained in the position I found them until the police came ; I do not know that the accused had been quarreling with any neighbours ; the old people told me several times that they did not know the minute that Pat Martin would kill them or burn them in the house ; they have said so dozens of times ; it was only four days, or about that, before Christmas that the old man said to me he wished Christmas was over, for if Pat Martin got on the lush, he would kill them or burn them ; speaking of the Kanes, Martin said he should not die happy until he had his revenge of them, but did not mention any of them in particular ; the old man told me, not once or twice, that Martin was trying to take his life for the sake of his bit of ground ; I heard that Martin and his wife did not live on very good terms ; I heard about his ill-using her, and asked her if it was true ; she denied it, and asked me who told me he had ill-treated her, and said no one but her father or mother could have done so.

The little girl, Annie Macnamara, the only surviving witness of the transaction, was next examined. She was labouring under the most extreme nervousness, from the shock to the system she had received, and fainted twice during the time she was giving evidence. At first she evinced the most extreme reluctance to say anything, and cried bitterly, but becoming calmer she answered the questions respecting her knowledge of the nature of an oath most satisfactorily, and was duly sworn. She gave her evidence very straightforwardly, but towards the last seemed to wander from weakness, and that being the case, no attempt was made to elicit more from her at the time. She said : I was living with grandfather and grandmother now dead ; I was living with them on Tuesday ; my granny and me went to bed first that night, in granny's bedroom ; grandfather went to bed as well ; he slept on a bed near the fire in the kitchen ; aunt Mag (Mrs. Martin) was then in her own hut ; there was a light in granny's hut against the safe, where grandfather slept ; aunty's house is close to granny's ; the both doors were shut ; the ducks were disturbed, and grandfather went out ; I was awake and heard him ; just after I heard a shot ; grandfather said, "Oh, I'm dead ;" he spoke no more ; granny got up and went out and put a sheet over grandfather ; she ran in again and was crying ; I got up when granny went out with the sheet, and went into another bedroom ; granny came into that room ; when aunty heard the shot she came to the front door of granny's, and was let in ; she came in the same room we were ; granny and I sat on a little bed ; aunt went under the bed ; a man then broke the front door open ; it was pegged and latched ; he broke the latch and the peg ; I did not see the man, but a bit of his coat ; it was a dark coat ; he put the candle out, and came into the bedroom ; when the man came in, aunt sung out—"Oh Pat, Pat, dear loving Pat" ; granny sang out for mercy ; the man did not speak at all while he was in the house ; the man came close to the bed and shot granny ; aunt was still under the bed ; the shot that killed granny hit me on the ear ; I was lying between granny and the wall ; the man then took me from the bed and threw me on the ground as hard as he could ; he then fired a shot at me when I was on the ground ; I do not know whether the man pulled aunt out or she came out ; after granny was shot, aunt was singing out, "Pat, Pat" ; it was not long after granny was shot that aunt was shot ; after she was shot she told me she heard the man go away, and was always asking me to bring her drink ; I brought the dish of milk ; her baby was on the bed grandfather was lying on ; she told me, if she did not live, that I was to take care of Molly ; aunt had on a winsey dress and a steel petticoat ; they were burned near the safe where the light had been ; I did not see them burned ; when I came out to give her the drink, they were burning, but had been took off her ; aunt told me she was shot ; I gave aunt several drinks, and the last her lips closed on the cup ; I went to sleep after ; when I woke at daylight, Pat came in ; he was crying ; he said to the baby, "Molly, you have no mammy now ;" he did not lift aunt, or touch her ; he did not go into any of the bedrooms, or go outside the back door ; I was lying with aunt and the baby ; he did not ask me anything, and I did not speak to him ; all he said was, "poor Molly, you have no mammy now ;" he then took Molly in his arms and went out at the front door ; I went after him up to his father's ; on the way up, he said, speaking to the baby, "Molly has no mammy now, b—t the grog ;" Pat used to sleep at home ; I slept with aunt the night before, as he was not at home ; I did not see him home to breakfast or dinner ; I did not see him home at all the day granny was shot ; aunt staid up late that night expecting him home.

This closed the inquiry on Thursday. On Friday it was resumed in Orange, and the following witnesses examined :—

John Connelly deposed : I live at the Forest, about a mile and a half from Kane's, or more ; on Tuesday last, Patrick Martin came to my place, to the best of my belief, between 4 and 5 o'clock ; he asked me to lend him a few shillings ; I told him I had no shillings, but a few half-crowns ; he seemed sober ; he had black trousers and vest on, but no coat ; he did not say what he wanted the money for ; I gave him two half-crowns, and he left in direction of the reef ; I next saw him, to the best of my belief, between half-past 10 and 11 o'clock ; I had been to bed and asleep ; I put the fire together when I went to bed, and judging from the state it was when Martin came, I must have been to sleep about an hour ; I knocked off work when it was nearly dark, I had some supper, and then went to bed ; we had to make a fire and cook supper after we got home ; it might have taken an hour to cook supper ; it then took between half-an-hour and an hour before I went to bed ; after that Martin knocked at the door ; I let him in ; he said, "I have been cooeying ever so long," he also said he had lost himself coming from Forbes's, which is the next farm to mine, about 28 or 30 chains from it, or a quarter of a mile ; there is a pathway, but not a beaten track from Forbes's to mine ; it is bush ; it was moonlight ; he said he was over at the reef, and had some grog ; that he sat on a log, and took some sups from a bottle ; I said drinking grog was bad ; he looked at the bottle he brought with him, and said he had not sunk it much ; he was a good deal groggy, but could walk ; he came in and asked me to have some grog ; I took a drop in a basin with some tea ; he took a drop himself, and went to bed with me and Connor ; he had no coat on, but trousers and vest ; we did not sit up drinking with him, but went to bed ; Martin got up first ; it was then well daylight ; he again asked me to drink ; I had a little drop, and believe he had ; he went away then, taking the bottle with him ; I believe he went home ; a few hours after I heard of the murder from his father ; I went over to Kane's place then, and saw the bodies ; I have heard from general report that Martin and the old couple were not on good terms ; my place is not in the direction of Kane's from the reef ; the reef is between two and three miles from Kane's ; my place is about a mile and a half from the reef, and to the right going from Kane's to the reef ; to go round by my place from Kane's to the reef would be nearly four miles ; there is a beaten track from the reef to Kane's ; from the reef to my place the track is not so beaten ; coming from the reef to my place passing Forbes's is not in the direct line ; Martin did not say he called at Forbes's ; I did not hear any shots that night ; I did not hear any cooeying ; I had no clock in the house ; when I let him in I smelt the grog on him ; I did not notice that he was otherwise excited ; Martin, though groggy, was quite capable ; the day before this, Martin came to my place, and borrowed a horse from Connors to go to Brown's Creek.

Timothy Connors deposed : I lived at the Forest with Connelly on Tuesday last ; I saw Pat Martin there that day between 4 and 5 o'clock p.m. ; he had no coat on ; he might have stayed fifteen or twenty minutes at that time ; he was quite sober then ; I saw him again there between 10 and 11 o'clock ; there was no clock ; I had been to sleep about two hours when he came ; we knocked off work that evening after sundown ; it was nearly dark when we got to the house ; it then might have taken three-quarters of an hour to get supper ready, and about the same time before we were ready for bed ; we heard Martin calling at the door, and Connelly let him in ; he pulled a bottle out, and Martin and Connelly had a glass, and then both turned into bed ; I could not say whether Martin undressed ; we all slept on the same bed ; he laid alongside me ; I did not notice him put on his trousers in the morning ; he told us he was over at the reef, and got lost over by Forbes's, along Murray's paddock ; he seemed groggy, but not incapably drunk ; I saw the bottle before they had their drinks ; it was a black wine bottle ; Connelly and he might have stayed up about ten or fifteen minutes after he came ; there might have been four glasses out of the bottle before Connelly and Martin took some ; I could see where the grog rested on the bottle ; I am sure Martin had no coat on either times he came to the place ; I did not notice he seemed excited at all ; he got up first in the morning ; he had a glass of grog and went off ; he must have taken the bottle, as I did not see it after ; this was before sunrise ; he did not say where he was going ; I did not hear him allude to home at all ; by report I believe Martin and the old people were unfriendly with each other.

Dr. Warren deposed : On Wednesday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Patrick Martin came to my house and reported that his wife, her father and mother had been shot ; I asked him if he had any suspicion, and he said there were plenty out there who would do it ; I accompanied the police to Kane's house, and found the statement was correct ; Margaret Martin was lying on the floor of the front room, on her right side, with her head on her right arm, partly resting on a low bed ; on examining the body, I discovered a bullet wound which entered on the left side, and on the right side there was another wound, where the bullet had passed through ; there were no other marks of violence about the body ; the body was quite naked ; on making a post mortem examination, I found that the bullet had passed through the stomach which had some half-digested food in it ; through the liver and several large vessels were wounded ; the abdomen was full of blood ; deceased was far advanced in pregnancy ; the wound was such that deceased could not have lived any length of time ; I found Bridget Kane lying on a bed in an inner room of the hut ; she was dressed, and was lying on her side, with her head on her right hand, and her face on the pillow ; I undressed her and found a bullet wound about the middle of the sternum ; there was another wound between the sixth and seventh ribs to the right side of the spine ; I made a post-mortem examination ; the bullet passed through the sternum, lacerated the ascending aorta, and passed out through the ribs on the right side ; there was a large amount of coagulated blood in the cavity of the chest ; the age of the deceased was, I should think, between 70 and 80 ; she was much emaciated ; I think she must have been rising when shot ; the wound was quite sufficient to cause instant death ; the entrance to the wound was the size of a shilling, and must have been made by a large ball ; I found Thomas Kane lying outside the back door of the hut, about five yards from the door ; the body was quite naked ; there was a good deal of blood on the ground near him ; there was a bullet wound passing through the sternum, and another wound through the ribs close to the right side of the spine ; the wound was sufficient to account for death ; deceased could not have lived long after such a wound ; the deceased was apparently between 70 and 80 years of age ; I think Mrs. Martin was about 24 or 25 years of age.

At the close of the inquiry Patrick Martin was brought before the Court, and ordered to be kept in custody on suspicion of the murder, until next Friday, when the preliminary examination will commence.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at a quarter-past 4 o'clock. There was a very limited attendance, and Mr. J. B. Watt, the chairman of the Association, presided.

Mr. ERSWORTH, the secretary to the Chamber, read the annual report as follows :—

Report of the Committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

The committee now submit to the members a statement of the various subjects connected with the commercial interest of the colony, which have come under the consideration of the Chamber during the past year.

Amongst those matters which received the early attention of the committee was the establishment of a reduced and uniform

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TARIFF,

which they deemed essential for the general benefit and convenience of the community, and therefore held various communications with members of the colonial Government, urging its importance. At an interview, on the 13th June, the committee had the satisfaction to have announced to them by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, that the Government had, to some extent, acceded to the suggestions of the Chamber. The committee, however, hope that a further reduction to a uniform rate of one shilling for ten words from any part of the colony will be established, and a proportionate rate to all parts of the other colonies. Such a reduction must tend to facilitate business transactions, and thereby increase the revenue from this source ; and a public benefit of this kind should be considered as a common right to which all who dwell in the colony are entitled on an equal footing. The Government should do all that is in their power, by postal and telegraphic facilities, to bring the most remote part of the colony into close communication with the port.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The United States Consul, Mr. H. H. Hall, having, in the month of February, announced to the committee a plan for establishing a monthly line of postal service via Auckland and Honolulu to San Francisco, thence to England, a deputation from the committee waited, by appointment, upon the Hon. the Postmaster-General to point out the expediency of the mails being conveyed so as to alternate fortnightly with the Suez mails.

In July the committee received a deputation of members from the Chamber of Commerce, Auckland, who were sent by that body to invite the co-operation of this Chamber in permanently establishing the line, Auckland to be the final port of departure, and Sydney the terminus of the line. The committee, considering that it was desirable the route should be fairly tried, had an interview with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, to recommend that the Government should subsidise the proposed line of postal service, on the condition that Sydney should be the terminus of the line in Australia ; the recommendation of the committee was favourably entertained by the members of the Government, and has since been carried out.

Recently, a contract has been entered into between the New Zealand Government and Mr. Webb, a large steamship owner in America, and the committee observe that it is the aim of the New Zealand Government to have all the mails from Australia transmitted through New Zealand. Although this has hitherto been submitted to under Mr. Hall's contract, while the route was being tested, it is obvious that an arrangement of this kind cannot be satisfactory to the Australian colonies, and that no permanent arrangement should be made on this basis, the extra delay unavoidably caused by the mails passing through New Zealand prolonging the voyage out lessens materially the value of the line as a mail route.

In the New Zealand contract there is a clause under which the contractors may, by accepting a smaller subsidy, connect from the Australian colonies at Fiji with the main line, starting from Port Chalmers ; and your committee consider that this colony, in conjunction with Victoria and Queensland, should arrange to dispatch their mails direct to Fiji, there to join the New Zealand boat ; or should themselves, in conjunction with Victoria and Queensland, send their boats right through to San Francisco, whence, under the existing postal convention between Great Britain and the United States, the mails will be promptly and cheaply forwarded to their destination.

The Queensland Parliament have made provision for their share of the cost, and the Victorian Government, there is reason to believe, would join in the arrangement ; and there is little doubt that the Government of this colony will contribute liberally to any scheme for the advancement of the colony. The committee recommend that the steamers conveying the mails, having received the Victoria mails on board, should start from Sydney, calling at Cape Moreton for the Queensland mails ; thus making Brisbane the first to receive and the last to dispatch the mails. From Cape Moreton the steamers to proceed to New Caledonia, in which case it is hoped the French Government would contribute to the subsidy ; thence to Fiji, Honolulu, and San Francisco. The distance, as near as may be, is as follows :—

Cape Moreton to New Caledonia	498
New Caledonia to Fiji	720
Fiji to Honolulu	2830
Honolulu to San Francisco	2040
	6088 miles

at the very moderate speed of 9 knots, the voyage to San Francisco would occupy 28 days ; and, allowing 48 hours for stoppages and 16 days for transit from San Francisco to London, the letters would be delivered in 46 days from Brisbane, 48 from Sydney, 50 from Melbourne. If the speed across the Pacific be 10 knots—and this should be easily attained, this speed having been maintained, and sometimes exceeded, by the Wonga Wonga and City of Melbourne while the coals taken at Sydney lasted—the time would be, relatively, 43, 45, and 47 days. As the telegraph extends to Cape Moreton on the one hand, and San Francisco to London on the other, this route would virtually place Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne in communication with London in 27 days ; and, if so timed as to alternate fortnightly with the Suez route, would be available as a mail route in the event of a European war closing the Mediterranean, and, in ordinary times, bringing the colonies in direct communication with the American continent.

In any arrangement that may be made, the committee consider that a fair opportunity should be given to colonial enterprise to undertake the service ; if the boats at present available in the colony be not considered sufficient for the service, ample time should be afforded to build or procure suitable vessels, the service in the meantime being conducted by the boats at present in the colony. So far as experience has yet gone, the colonial boats have proved superior in speed to the boats subsidised betwixt Honolulu and San Francisco.

CUSTOMS' ACT.

A new Act for regulating the department of the Customs in this colony was introduced into Parliament during the present session by the late Colonial Treasurer. The committee deeming it essential that so important a measure should have careful consideration before passed into law, addressed a communication to the Government, suggesting that the bill should be referred to a select committee of the Assembly in order that its provisions should have the fullest examination. This arrangement was objected to, as being likely to prevent the passing of the Act during the session. The committee accordingly, at numerous meetings held for the purpose, occupied themselves in going through the clauses of the proposed Act, and having agreed upon various alterations which they deemed would be amendments of its provisions, waited upon the Colonial Treasurer (the Collector of Customs being also present) on the 23rd September to submit their suggestions ; nearly the whole of which were at once admitted by those gentlemen as desirable ; and it was understood that when the bill in its course came under discussion in the Assembly, the clauses would be proposed for amendment to meet the views of the Chamber. The committee, however, regret that circumstances have, for the present, delayed the maturing of the new Act for consolidating the Customs' laws.

The amendments proposed by the Chamber were chiefly with a view to expedite the discharge of vessels in the port ; the long delay to which ships are now subjected being detrimental to the interest of the port. This delay, caused partly by the want of sufficient deep water wharfage, but chiefly because of the Customs' Act allowing seven days before entries are required to be passed at the Customs, thereby virtually imposing a delay of seven clear working days after report at the Customs before any goods can be delivered from a vessel arriving at the port. This restriction is dispensed with, fortunately, in cases of steamers and coasting vessels, and it appears to the committee that no difference should be made to the prejudice of sailing vessels from abroad. The amendments suggested had also in view the more equitable fixing of the value imposed under the ad valorem duties, so that the working of the Act should, while it effectually protected the revenue, also protect the importer from the arbitrary nature of the proceedings the authorities are compelled to adopt under the present Act. For this purpose the committee recommended that all questions at issue between the Collector and any importer be referred to the decision of Commissioners of Customs, from whom appeal should lay only to the Supreme Court ; and that in the event of the Customs being dissatisfied with the value declared by an importer, the Customs should be entitled to take the goods at the declared value with ten per cent. added, which is the usual provision in countries where ad valorem duties are imposed.

STAMP DUTIES.

A bill to amend the original Act passed for levying taxes under this head was laid before Parliament, which appearing to the committee, after due consideration to contain objectionable provisions, on the 5th and 11th of April last, they had a conference with several members of the House of Assembly, to discuss the measure, and point out to them those clauses which required revision, that those members might be prepared to move such modifications of them as would remove obnoxious provisions. The Act, however, has not been passed, but the existing law, which should have expired on the 31st December, 1870, has been temporarily renewed. It would be very desirable that in a young country like this a tax of the nature of a Stamp Act should be altogether dispensed with.

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF.

Pledges having been given by the Government to abolish the undesirable imposition of ad valorem duties, the committee were prepared to expect that they would be redeemed ; instead thereof, as the revenue derived therefrom could not be dispensed with, a scheme of measurement duties was proposed by the Colonial Treasurer to raise an amount equivalent to that which would be lost by the discontinuance of the ad valorem system. The schedules for this new scheme were minutely examined by the committee, when there appeared such great disproportions in the rates chargeable thereby on various descriptions of merchandise, that they suggested a more extended tariff of fixed duties upon articles where they could be substituted for measurement rates, whilst this system might be adopted for those upon which it might prove scarcely practicable to impose a fixed rate of duty. This measure, however, shared the fate of others in the Assembly, no alteration of the law was accomplished, and the ad valorem duties still remain in force.

The committee had hoped that the ad valorem duties, to which this Chamber has uniformly objected on the score of their inequality and demoralising tendency, would have been repealed, and an effort was made by the late Ministry to repeal them, substituting duties based on measurement. Although, in principle, a measurement duty may be less objectionable than an ad valorem duty, as being a fixed duty, and therefore less liable to evasion, yet, in practice, levying duties by measurement, with due regard to the protection of the revenue, would have been so tedious and obstructive, as to be little less objectionable than ad valorem duties, while the attempts at classification of articles under varying rates of measurement, let in the inducements for evasion and erroneous declaration so much complained of in the case of ad valorem. The committee further suggest that when any change of tariff is determined upon, a date forward should be fixed when it should come into operation ; any trifling gain to the Government by taking the community by surprise being far outweighed by the loss and uncertainty attending all business operations during the weeks and months the projected change is under discussion. The committee suggest that in any change of tariff that may take place, this colony should endeavour to assimilate its tariff to those of the contiguous colonies so far as it can be done with a due regard to the interests of New South Wales, and adhering to the principle that taxation should be imposed for purposes of revenue only.

The committee trust an amended Customs Act will as early as possible be passed through the House, so that the collection of duties may be more equitable and uniform.

CENTAL SYSTEM.

At the conference of the Chambers of Commerce, held in Sydney in 1869, the introduction of the system of selling all descriptions of grain and flour by the cental of 100lbs, instead of the differing weights and measures used in the Australian colonies was strongly advocated. It was also discussed at the Intercolonial Conference of delegates from colonial Governments, held at Melbourne in July last, when the 1st day of January, 1871, was named as a convenient period for commencing the system. The committee have been in correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce in neighbouring colonies upon this subject, and have addressed circulars with cental tables to persons engaged in this branch of commerce, soliciting their aid in establishing the cental system, feeling assured that it will eventually be found most convenient for dealing in the grain and flour trade. A copy of the cental table prepared by the committee is hereto appended.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

The expediency of some amendment in the law relating to insolvency has been under the notice of the committee. During the past year a new Act has been brought into operation in Great Britain, and as a Law Reform Commission has been appointed in this colony, the committee have drawn the attention of the commissioners to this important branch, as well as to the Imperial Act referred to, and have received assurance from them that the alteration of the Insolvency Law will be considered by them, and such provisions of the Imperial Act as may be suitable to the colony will be embodied.

MODE OF SHIPPING WOOL IN THE PORT OF SYDNEY.

The loss occasioned by fire in the Blackwall Stores in the month of February last, and the relative position of the ship and shipper have been under the consideration of the Chamber, and a sub-committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The sub-committee reported :—

"1st. That it has long been the practice of the port for the master to sign bills of lading for produce which has been delivered into his custody for the purpose of shipment, on getting receipts signed by his chief officer or by the stevedore appointed to receive the produce on behalf of the ship.

"2nd. That bills of lading are frequently signed before the goods are actually on board ship, but your committee are not aware of any instance in which bills of lading have been so signed, unless the goods were really in custody of the ship, and the master was in possession of his chief officer's or stevedore's receipts.

"3rd. That, as regards wool, it has for many years past been the almost invariable custom for shippers to deliver their wool at the stores of the stevedores employed by the shipmaster to press it.

"4th. That, whilst in those stores the wool is entirely beyond the control of the shipper, and is as absolutely under the control and in the custody of the ship as if it was actually on board.

"5th. That the shipper having thus parted with his goods is entitled, without waiting for their actual shipment, to demand from the master such a document, by way of receipt, as shall be to the shipper or indorsee as complete security as would be given were the goods already on board ship."

The sub-committee suggested that a colonial Act should be passed by which the liability of the shipowner should be declared for all produce delivered into the custody of the ship, and that such liability should not be prejudiced by the master signing bills of lading before goods were on board, but that the ship should have all the protection from liability which she would have in case of a bill of lading duly signed for produce on board ; in fact, that the bill of lading signed and received in good faith for goods actually in possession of the ship should be a valid document as between both parties. This suggestion, however, was not adopted by the Chamber, and a further suggestion is now in the hands of a sub-committee—namely, that policies of insurance be taken out in the names of three or four parties, on the behalf of all, for the value of the full contents of the stevedore's stores, and that the premium should be contributed to ratably by the parties interested.

COINAGE.

In their report for 1869, the committee expressed their belief that the Government were prepared to adopt measures for obviating the difficulty experienced from a large amount of defaced silver coinage then in circulation. The committee availed themselves of the Intercolonial Conference, held at Melbourne in July last, to urge upon the representatives of the Government of New South Wales the consideration at the conference of this important matter, and they have the satisfaction to find that it has led to arrangements being made by which perfect coins are now being substituted for those defaced and not negotiable.

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEE.

During the year 1870 vacancies have been caused in the committee by the resignation of Messrs. E. Chapman, J. L. Montefiore, James Powell, Alexander Campbell, and S. D. Gordon. The vacancies of the first four gentlemen were temporarily filled by the appointment (rule) of Messrs. A. H. C. Macafee, J. S. Mitchell, Charles Smith, and Alexander Learmonth. The following members of committee retire by rotation (rule 12), but are eligible for re-election :—Messrs. B. Molineaux, Charles Smith, George Thorne, and J. S. Willis. It devolves upon the meeting to fill up these vacancies.

Sydney, 6th January, 1871.

CENTAL TABLE.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN and FLOUR at per ton, per bushel, and per cental of 100 lbs.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Price per ton ...	...	8 0 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	9 10 0	10 0 0	10 10 0	11 0 0	11 10 0	12 0 0
Flour ... 2000 lbs.	Price per Cental	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 12 0
Oatmeal ... Rice ... 2240 lbs.	Per Cental	0 7 2	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 11	0 9 5	0 9 10	0 10 3	0 10 9
Price per bushel ...	...	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 9	0 3 0
Wheat, Beans, Peas, Pearl Barley, Rye, Tares, Gram ... 60 lbs.	Prices per Cental of 100lbs.	0 1 8	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 4	0 3 9	0 4 2	0 4 7	0 5 0
Maize ... 56 lbs.		...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 5 5
Barley ... 50 lbs.		0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
Oats, Malt ... 40 lbs.		0 2 6	0 3 1½	0 3 9	0 4 4½	0 5 0	0 5 7½	0 6 3	0 6 10½	0 7 6
Bran, Grass Seed ... 20 lbs.		0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9	0 15 0
Price per cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas, Beans, Pearl Barley, Potatoes, &c. 112 lbs.	Per Cental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 9	0 3 2

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Price per ton ...	...	12 10 0	13 0 0	13 10 0	14 0 0	14 10 0	15 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0
Flour ... 2000 lbs.	Price per Cental	0 12 6	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 15 0	0 15 6	0 16 0
Oatmeal ... Rice ... 2240 lbs.	Per Cental	0 11 2	0 11 7	0 12 1	0 12 5	0 12 11	0 13 5	0 13 10	0 14 3
Price per bushel ...	...	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 5 0
Wheat, Beans, Peas, Pearl Barley, Rye, Tares, Gram ... 60 lbs.	Prices per Cental of 100lbs.	0 5 5	0 5 10	0 6 3	0 6 8	0 7 1	0 7 6	0 7 11	0 8 4
Maize ... 56 lbs.		0 5 10	0 6 3	0 6 9	0 7 2	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 11
Barley ... 50 lbs.		0 6 6	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 10 0
Oats, Malt ... 40 lbs.		0 8 1½	0 8 9	0 9 4½	0 10 0	0 10 7½	0 11 3	0 11 10½	0 12 6
Bran, Grass Seed ... 20 lbs.		0 16 3	0 17 6	0 18 9	1 0 0	1 1 3	1 2 6	1 3 9	1 5 0
Price per cwt. ...	...	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 0
Peas, Beans, Pearl Barley, Potatoes, &c. 112 lbs.	Per Cental	0 3 7	0 4 2	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 5 5	0 5 10	0 6 3

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Price per ton ...	...	16 10 0	17 0 0	17 10 0	18 0 0	18 10 0	19 0 0	19 10 0	20 0 0
Flour ... 2000 lbs.	Price per Cental	0 16 6	0 17 0	0 17 6	0 18 0	0 18 6	0 19 0	0 19 6	1 0 0
Oatmeal ... Rice ... 2240 lbs.	Per Cental	0 14 9	0 15 2	0 15 8	0 16 1	0 16 6	0 17 0	0 17 5	0 17 10
Price per bushel ...	...	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 0
Wheat, Beans, Peas, Pearl Barley, Rye, Tares, Gram ... 60 lbs.	Prices per Cental of 100lbs.	0 8 9	0 9 2	0 9 7	0 10 0	0 10 5	0 10 10	0 11 3	0 11 8
Maize ... 56 lbs.		0 9 5	0 9 10	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 11 2	0 11 7	0 12 0	0 12 6
Barley ... 50 lbs.		0 10 6	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 6	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 14 0
Oats, Malt ... 40 lbs.		0 13 1½	0 13 9	0 14 4½	0 15 0	0 15 7½	0 16 3	0 16 10½	0 17 6
Bran, Grass Seed ... 20 lbs.		1 6 3	1 7 6	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 12 6	1 13 9	1 15 0
Price per cwt. ...	...	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 5	0 9 0	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 10 6	0 11 0
Peas, Beans, Pearl Barley, Potatoes, &c. 112 lbs.	Per Cental	0 6 9	0 7 2	0 7 7	0 8 1	0 8 6	0 8 11	0 9 5	0 9 10

Sydney Chamber of Commerce,
12th December, 1870.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as the report was very lengthy, and treated of many very important subjects, it should before being adopted be printed and circulated among the members, and that its consideration be adjourned for a week. As the meeting unanimously coincided with the chairman's opinion it was ordered that the report be printed and circulated, and that the meeting at its rising adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. ROME moved,—"That Messrs. B. Molineaux, Charles Smith, and J. S. Willis be re-elected members of the committee."

Mr. BEIT seconded the resolution, which was put and passed unanimously.

Mr. T. BUCKLAND moved,—"That the undermentioned gentlemen be elected members of the committee, viz. :—Mr. H. C. Macafee, in the room of Mr. Edward Chapman ; Mr. J. S. Mitchell, in the room of Mr. J. L. Montefiore ; Mr. Alexander Learmonth, in the room of Mr. Alexander Campbell ; Mr. S. A. Joseph, in the room of Mr. George Thorne ; and Mr. James Sandy, in the room of Mr. S. D. Gordon."

Mr. ALFRED MITCHELL seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. MACGREGOR said he came before the meeting not as an orator, but as a plain man of business ; and if they would hear him for a short time he hoped he should persuade them that the motion he was going to make would be to their own advantage. He made these remarks because he had been, like most of those present, a great sufferer for the last thirteen years from the defects in the Insolvent Act. He had been a tradesman in this city during that time, and he had lost a large fortune. [The CHAIRMAN : But you have made one Mr. Macgregor.] But it was lost for all that. [The CHAIRMAN : But you have got a good balance left you now.] Well, no matter, he had lost a fortune. [The CHAIRMAN : I should not wish to injure your credit, but you have made a figure.] However, the fortune was lost ; it was lost ; and under the present Insolvent Act the honest tradesman who paid 20s. in the £ had no chance whatever. He had for the past three or four years been speaking to merchants and lawyers, and members of Parliament, on this subject, with a view of seeing what could be done to amend the law. We had been groaning under the system long enough ; our property had been going into that sieve at the top of King-street, and very little ever came out of it. We went into the Insolvent Court and could hardly open our mouths to say a word, or to show that the insolvent had kept no books, had no record of his transactions, and could give no account as to how the property of his creditors had been squandered away. We had no control over an insolvent or his assets. That was not right. Such a state of things was a disgrace to a commercial community. Most of those who were present had suffered by it. He himself had been to the Insolvent Court not long ago to investigate the affairs of two individuals in whose estate he was a creditor. He had employed an attorney to examine them, and although only a week before their insolvency they had a full stock on their premises, yet when the official assignee sent his clerk to take possession there was only £25 worth left. His only consolation was that he could prosecute those men if he chose ; but even were he to spend money in doing that, it was very doubtful whether a clear case of fraud could be proved against them. What would be the result ? He would be prosecuted probably for defamation of character, and in place of punishing the guilty parties, would be fined hundreds and perhaps thousands of pounds. Under the present law we spent days in the Insolvent Court in the vain endeavour to recover our property and could not get back a farthing. [Captain BYRNES : We all know the evils, Mr. Macgregor ; suggest a remedy.] He would presently submit a proposition to the meeting. Some months ago he saw by the home papers that a new Insolvent Act was in operation in England, and that £4,000,000 of money had been saved by the new law. That Act had been, previous to its introduction, sent to persons versed in commercial matters, who had made suggestions with reference thereto, and who had succeeded in compiling a good law. This question was now before the Law Reform Commission here, and his proposition was that a select committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise the insolvency law and lay the results of their deliberations before the Commission. He moved,—"That a select committee of this Chamber be appointed to consider the present insolvency law, with a view to revise the same and suggest alterations and amendments, and the adoption in the colony as far as practicable the provisions of the new insolvency law which came into operation in England in January, 1870, and now proposed to be taken up by the Law Reform Commission in due course." He wished the select committee to take up the English Act, make whatever amendments upon it they thought proper, and lay their report before the Law Commission. It should be impressed upon the Law Commission that that was the law which the commercial community required ; and the Chamber should afterwards watch the progress of the bill through Parliament, and see that their wishes be attended to. He also begged to move,—"That such select committee shall consist of Mr. J. B. Watt, chairman ; Mr. George King, vice-chairman ; Messrs. Henry Prince, Charles Smith, George Thornton, T. Buckland, S. A. Joseph, A. H. C. Macafee, J. Watson, R. Saddington, W. S. Friend, R. Rome, Nicholl, and the mover."

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH asked whether this question of reform in the insolvency law did not form a portion of the annual report of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN said it was one of the matters touched upon in the report ; and he thought it was right to read the letter that had been received from the secretary of the Law Commission. That letter was to the effect, "that the letter of the chamber on the subject had been laid before the Law Commission, and that so soon as the subject now under consideration, should have approached near completion, the revision of the insolvency laws would be taken in hand, and the provisions of the English Act would be adopted in the bill to be laid before the Legislature." That was how the matter now stood ; but it was quite competent for Mr. Macgregor to take any other course he thought proper, instead of leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the Law Commission.

Mr. JOSEPH said he understood that Mr. Macgregor wished the select committee to prepare some suggestions to offer to the Law Commission ?

Mr. ROME said the proper time to do that would be when the bill was laid before Parliament.

Mr. MACGREGOR said if we waited until then we should not have time to make suggestions. If the suggestions were made now, they would be embodied in the bill.

Mr. ROME said, as the Law Commission had given such a civil reply, we should leave the matter to them until the bill was laid before the House.

Mr. NICHOL said the suggestions of commercial men were needed to make a good insolvency law, and that the course advised by Mr. Macgregor was a very wise one. His own opinion was that if we were to have good, sound practical commercial laws, the commercial community must rouse themselves and frame those laws. He did not think legal gentlemen had the knowledge or experience necessary to the framing of such laws. The verbose character of our laws was evidence of that. They should be more pithy and intelligible, and he thought it would be best to appoint a committee to see wherein the English Insolvency Law would suit our purposes, and how it could be best adapted to the working of the Courts in this country.

Mr. LANGLEY could hardly think that the Law Commission would, from the manner in which they had treated the communications sent from that Chamber, do otherwise than look upon the suggestions made in the spirit in which they were offered. They had promised to introduce so much of the English Act as they considered expedient. Mr. Macgregor thought that the parties best qualified to say how much of the English Act should be adopted in this colony, were the gentlemen he had proposed should form the select committee. He (Mr. Langley) thought that the gentlemen named were in every way qualified to advise the Law Commission, whose members were, he presumed, not blessed with a large amount of commercial knowledge. In the absence of the gentleman who was to have seconded the resolution, he begged to second it.

The resolution was put and passed, and the meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon next.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

WOOLLAHRA.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 27th December, 1870. Present—Aldermen Trickett, Nott, Bulman, Oatley, and Thomas. Alderman Trickett was moved to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The statement of account was brought up and read. A report from the special committee appointed by the Council to arrange the division of the quarry (recently granted by the Government) with the Paddington Council was brought up by Alderman Thompson, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Alderman Bulman, and carried. The reports of the Finance Committee of the 6th, 18th, 21st, and 27th December, were brought up by Alderman Oatley, and adopted. A letter from Mr. John Stewart, requesting kerbing and guttering to be laid down in front of his cottage on the Point Piper Road on the usual terms, was read, and the request granted. A letter from the Inspector-General of Police, having reference to the Inspector of Nuisances, was read ; also one from Alderman Ireland, requesting leave of absence, which was granted by the Council. A letter was read from Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, requesting the instructions of the Council with reference to enamelled street labels, recently ordered from England, and desiring to know whether the Council would take delivery of the same on arrival. The Council clerk was directed to inform that gentleman that the Council were quite willing to take delivery of the plates provided they corresponded with the order given. A letter was read from Dr. Fullerton, enquiring whether the Council were likely to adopt the dry-earth system of water-closets, and the clerk was instructed to reply that the matter had not yet been decided. A second letter was read from Dr. Fullerton acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Clerk of the Council, under date 14th December, requesting him to place back the fence recently erected by him on the Edgecliff Road to the proper alignment, declining to do so, and desiring the Council to place back their kerbstones. The Council decided to place the matter in the hands of their solicitor. A tender for blue metal from Mr. Edward Dalton, was accepted. A petition from Mr. C. C. Rush and others was received and referred to the Improvement Committee. Pursuant to notice, the report of the Improvement Committee of the 29th November, was brought up by Alderman Nott, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Alderman Bulman, and carried. Alderman Nott brought up a report of the Improvement Committee of the 27th December, and moved its adoption at the next meeting. The Council adjourned. HENY STERICKER KILLICK, Council Clerk.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—During the past week there have been several devotional meetings held at the various places of worship throughout Parramatta ; the meetings being invariably well attended by Christians of all denominations, and characterised by peculiar earnestness and friendly communion. The first meeting was held on Tuesday last, at the Wesleyan chapel, Macquarie-street. The Rev. S. Wilkinson presided, and the Rev. J. B. Laughton addressed those present on the necessity for practical and co-operative union among Christians of all denominations, arising from the state of the world and the Church. The Revs. T. S. Forsaith and J. H. Fletcher, and several lay gentlemen engaged in prayer. On the following evening the meeting was held at the School of Arts, the Rev. T. S. Forsaith presiding, and the Rev. J. H. Dash addressing the meeting ; subject : "The amount of worldliness existing among professing Christians ; the evils resulting from it ; the remedy to be sought." Prayer was offered by the Revs. S. Wilkinson, R. Mansfield, and others. On Thursday evening, the meeting took place at the new Primitive Methodist chapel, which was crowded to excess, many leaving unable to obtain accommodation. The Rev. J. H. Dash presided, and the Rev. R. Mansfield gave the address, the subject being "The necessity for increased efforts ; more prayer ; more labour ; more largeness of heart, in view of the many fields of Christian enterprise at home and abroad." The Revs. J. B. Laughton, J. H. Fletcher, and several laymen engaged in prayer. On Friday evening a united communion was held in St. Andrew's church, when the Rev. J. B. Laughton presided. The Rev. T. S. Forsaith preached, and the Rev. J. H. Fletcher also addressed the meeting. Prayer was offered up by the Revs. R. Mansfield and J. H. Fletcher, and the meeting closed shortly after 10 by singing a hymn and bestowing the benediction. The thorough unity that was apparent at all these meetings is a healthy sign of the non-sectarian feeling in Parramatta, and the wish is expressed on all sides that the opportunities for such Christian reunions may become more frequent in the future than they have hitherto been.

THE COUNTRY ABOUT PORT DARWIN.—The following letter has been received in Adelaide from Mr. Paqualin, who is in charge of one of the telegraph construction parties in the Northern Territory :—"Northern Territory Telegraph Station, River Finniss, October 19th, 1870.—A messenger from Port Darwin telling us of the arrival of the St. Magnus reached here on Monday night. We were all in bed, and he took us by surprise. He starts back early in the morning, so I have only time for a few lines. I started from Palmerston on September 20th with an advance party, and went on to the Tumbling Waters to start on the contract proper, and we did about 25 miles of the line in 21 working days. I find the men are a first-rate lot of fellows to work and keep up well so far. We shall be out of the survey by the middle of next week at the south-eastern corner, and then I believe it is Mr. M'Minn's intention to steer south-east by east. He has now gone ahead with King, and I have no chance of communicating with them till they return. I was extremely glad when I heard the bullocks had arrived, as we should soon have been behind with the horses in getting the goods on, as carting is fearfully heavy, and pair horses cannot take more than 25 cwt., and then go very slow. I hope the cattle will meet us at the Roper, as I firmly believe we shall want them. If the carting can be kept up (which I believe it will now) I think we shall do it in twelve months from the time we landed. There has been no sickness in this camp as yet, and the men seem to stand it well, and are trying hard for their bonus. Since we crossed the Finniss with the line we have passed some good land, but previous to that it was not much account. We have crossed a patch of unsurveyed land about two miles from the Finniss better than any I have seen in the survey. I am enjoying very good health here, and in good spirits as to the work being done."

BOOTS and SHOES, Uppers, and Elastic.—Chas. Moore and Co. wish to call the attention of the trade to their unreserved sale of a fine lot of goods, from D. and N. Joseph, Jackson and Sons, and other noted firms, at their rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11. —ADV.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

(From the Times, October 29.)

IV.

FROM the bloodstained ravines and hills around Metz the scene now shifts to the south and east, and we follow the movements of the corps which formed the right wing of the French army and of the victorious force under the Crown Prince of Prussia. M'Mahon, as we have seen, after the defeat of Woerth, had rallied the wreck of his army at Saverne, and had marched westward in hot haste, abandoning the whole line of the Vosges, and the part of his corps which had been driven from his right upon Hagenau and Strasburg. The Marshal, following the great highway by Sarrebourg and Luneville, reached Nancy, and there, on the 12th of August, effected his junction with the portion of the 6th Corps, which had been left at that place, the remainder having, as has been said, previously joined Bazaine at Metz. Retreating with this collective force, he reached Chalons on the 16th, this well-known position at the junction of the roads that lead directly from the Vosges, and covering the approaches to Paris, being evidently that on which the whole French army, falling back from the frontier, ought to concentrate. He had, perhaps, 30,000 men, the remains of his own, the 1st Corps, being, however, reduced to 15,000; and these troops, worn out, demoralised, and beaten, and in need of every appliance of war, required to be completely reorganised. Within a few days the French Marshal received a considerable reinforcement, composed of the 12th Corps, under General Lebrun, which had been hastily put together, and of a mass of Marines and Gardes Mobiles,—the administration of Count Palikao, which had replaced that of M. Ollivier, having strained every nerve to repair the losses caused by the disasters of Forbach and Woerth. These troops, however, were of very inferior quality to the well-trained legions which had fought beyond the Vosges; they were raw, undisciplined, and ignorant of their commanders, and weeks must have elapsed before they could have formed a really powerful military force. Meanwhile the 7th Corps—that of General Douay, the only one in the first French line which had hitherto remained intact — had been hurried from Belfort to Chalons; and the 5th Corps had arrived from Bitsche, having, by a forced march from Fenetrange and Nancy, escaped along the west of the Vosges, between the hostile armies on either side. It is due to an unfortunate commander who in this campaign has tarnished renown deservedly won in 1859, to say that this movement was well executed; and though it is not improbable that the fortifications of Bitsche, which checked a detachment of the Crown Prince of Prussia, contributed to De Failly's safety, his retreat appears to have been rapid and judicious. By the 20th of August Marshal M'Mahon, who had been rejoined by the Emperor from Metz, had concentrated in the great camp at Chalons from 130,000 to 150,000 men, with, it is said, more than 500 guns; but this force, however imposing in number, was composed of elements which made it unsafe and feeble as an instrument of war.

While the right wing of the French army had in this manner avoided destruction, and was being recruited on every side, though separated from the centre and left at Metz, the triumphant forces of the Crown Prince were following it through the passes of the Vosges. After the battle of Woerth, the German left wing seems to have been divided into three parts, unequal, however, in power and numbers; and, isolated as it was in a great degree by the intervening barrier of the Vosges, it advanced slowly and with caution, notwithstanding the victory it had won. A cavalry detachment certainly moved from Niederbronn through the pass by Bitsche, and thus brought the Crown Prince's right into communication with the left of Prince Frederick Charles; but the fortress, antiquated as it is, seems to have barred the way to a greater force, and this, as we have said, not only probably contributed largely to the escape of De Failly, but impeded the march of the Crown Prince's whole army by closing one road to some of his columns. The Crown Prince's left at the same time had advanced from Hagenau upon Strasburg, and the Baden division and part of the Wurtembergers were told off for the siege of the great fortress, which, though ill-garrisoned and containing many of the dispirited stragglers from M'Mahon's army, was to make a notable defence under the command of the veteran General Uhrich. On the 10th of August the 6th German Corps, which had been in the rear on the day of Woerth, supplied the place of the besiegers of Strasburg, who were moved along the great route which leads westward into the interior. Meanwhile the main body of the Crown Prince's army had been making its way along the roads athwart the Vosges to this main line; and it had been a good deal delayed by the fortresses in the hills, which proved extremely troublesome. La Petite Pierre was frightened into a surrender, but Phalsburg, like its sister Bitsche, to the northward, gallantly defied the German summons, and it was found necessary to mask these small places, which have since remained, as it were, insulated amid the raging flood of Teutonic invasion, and the importance of which in checking an enemy will be appreciated by the military student. It was the 13th of August before the Crown Prince's columns reached the great western route, beyond the Vosges, at Sarrebourg; and it was not certainly until the 17th that his infantry, at least in any great force, had arrived at Nancy near the Upper Moselle, though his light cavalry—those formidable troops which remind us of Prussia's share in Poland—had pushed forward, rapidly, and already scoured the plains of Champagne. It was not the memory of their prowess at Woerth, as Marshal M'Mahon told his men, but the resistance of the Hill Forts of the Vosges, and, in some measure, its leader's circumspection, which had retarded the German army, and had gained a few days for France to collect new levies with which to renew the contest.

By the 20th of August the Crown Prince's columns had not advanced far beyond Nancy, though his Uhlans had reached St. Dizier and Vitry. This delay was caused by the necessity of keeping the 3rd German army in communication with the 1st and 2nd engaged at Metz, and by the resolution which had been formed to detach, after the victory of the 18th, a considerable body to the support of the Crown Prince, and cover his right wing as he moved towards Chalons. On the 21st, M'Mahon, who up to this time had been endeavouring to reorganise his troops, and had only just been rejoined by De Failly, broke up suddenly from the camp at Chalons, and fell back with his forces to Courcelles, at the distance of a few miles from Rheims. What induced this movement is yet unknown, but there is reason to suppose that the experienced marshal, aware of the quality of his soldiers, had determined to avoid an encounter with the stronger army of the Crown Prince, now only three or four marches distant, and intended, following the course dictated by common sense and the rules of strategy, to retire by Rheims and Soissons on some point near Meaux, and there to threaten his enemy's flank and communications as he approached Paris. At Courcelles, however, a resolution was formed which, whoever its author, must be pronounced one of the most extraordinary and calamitous ever adopted by an imprudent commander. The whole truth has not yet been told; but it is believed that a Council of War was held, and that M'Mahon, either led away by a quixotic impulse to extricate a colleague, or, as is much more probable, secretly informed that a retreat on Paris would create an alarm and prove fatal to the Imperial Throne, was persuaded to assume the offensive, to make an effort to march upon Metz, and to effect there a junction with Bazaine, who had been shut up since the 18th in that fortress. But by what route and with what means was this operation to be accomplished? It was certainly known in the French camp that the Crown Prince was marching on Chalons in too great strength to be attacked; it was probably known that powerful corps were being moved from Metz to his aid; and it might be assumed that the other German armies were in possession of the main roads which lead by Etain and Verdun to Chalons. An advance, therefore, by the direct routes to the Lorraine fortress was not to be thought of; such a movement would only lead to a battle against very superior forces, and the object was to unite with Bazaine and avoid an engagement with the enemy. The French commanders seem to have believed that they had discovered a way to effect this object. Would it not be possible to advance northwards on the railway line from Rheims to Rethel, and, pushing thence rapidly by forced marches through the Argonne hills and across the Meuse, to reach Montmedy and Longuyon, and, descending from Thionville on Metz, and, perhaps, taking the beleaguering force in reverse, to relieve the defenders of the fortress? This plan, undoubtedly, was not free from danger, for the march by Réthel to Montmédy and Thionville would be a long march through a difficult country, in which the enemy might be able to gain and fall on the army's flank, and in that case a vigorous attack might not only baffle the whole operation, but expose the French to serious defeat. But until Réthel had been attained the movement would be necessarily masked; it was not likely that the Crown Prince would be in a position to arrest it; any German divisions upon his right would be insufficient by themselves to stop it; and, once Thionville had been passed, Bazaine would co-operate with the relieving force, and engage the armies around Metz. Besides, it was to be assumed that the Crown Prince and the corps on his right, supposed to be on their way to Paris, would turn northwards at once to attack M'Mahon? If they did could they reach in time? And was it not probable that they would advance at once to Chalons, would pause, hesitate, and not act until it was too late to prevent the movement? In any event, if there was risk, the plan promised extraordinary results; and if the two French armies could reunite at Metz, not only would Bazaine be set free, but the German armies at Metz would be in danger, and the Crown Prince, advanced into the heart of France, would be exposed to serious disaster. It would then be the turn of the German Commanders to be isolated and divided from each other; and what might not be expected from the soldiers of France burning to avenge unexpected defeats?

Such was the operation planned at Courcelles, and such it is said were the reasons for it. It is unfair to judge of strategy by the event; but it may, in this instance, be safely said, that a more extravagant and unwise scheme was never devised by the Aulic Council. It is quite true that at this moment the Crown Prince was many miles distant on the great road from Nancy to Chalons; and the result showed that if M'Mahon's army had marched with even tolerable speed, the Crown Prince, though he moved northwards, would not have succeeded in reaching the French, at least, until after they had crossed the Meuse. It is true, also, that the German Corps detached from Metz to the Crown Prince's right might have been unable, on the supposition that they alone were to assail M'Mahon, to drive back the French; and, undoubtedly, the presence of Bazaine at Metz would necessarily detain a very large part of the 1st and 2nd German Armies on the spot, and prevent them from turning against another enemy. Nor can it be disputed that, if it had been accomplished, the French scheme was exceedingly promising—nay, that, as some thoughtless admirers boasted, it might have been attended with as mighty results as the march from the Douro upon Vittoria. But in war, as in everything else, means ought to be proportioned to ends; and the step from the sublime to the ridiculous had been overpassed in this project. Let it be conceded that up to Rethel the intended movement would not be understood; that the Crown Prince would be unable to stop it until the Argonnes and the Meuse had been passed; that the corps on his right could not alone defeat it, and that Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz would not be strong enough to turn on M'Mahon in force—the operation, nevertheless, was indefensible from every point of view. The French army, as it advanced from Rethel by Montmedy upon Metz, would be moving along an extensive arc of which the enemy held at all points the chord, and that in very superior strength; and, if it were once checked, it would be exposed to the most tremendous defeats. It was almost inevitable that it would be reached by the German Corps on the Crown Prince's right, as it approached the region of the Argonnes and the Meuse, for these were already not far from that line; and if this were done, and time were gained for the Crown Prince's army to come up with it, a disastrous reverse was to be expected. Nay, more, even if these perils were escaped, and if M'Mahon made good his way to Montmedy, there was nothing to prevent the Crown Prince from turning backward, and, having attained Metz, from effecting his junction with the other German armies and beating his enemy as he advanced by Thionville. In fact, the manœuvre being now contemplated was an immense and most dangerous flank march by a disorganised and raw army, within certain range of a formidable adversary in possession of all the interior lines, and, when at all united, in overwhelming strength. Local circumstances, too, not only rendered this march especially liable to failure, but exposed M'Mahon, if beaten, to ruin. His path lay across the Argonnes and the Meuse by indifferent roads and an intricate country, and, the Meuse once crossed, he would be close to the frontier along the whole way from Montmedy to Thionville. He was, therefore, going upon an enterprize in which, probably he would be caught in flank, and brought to bay by superior numbers, and in which, once defeated, he would most likely be cut off from the chance of retreat, or be forced into the territory of Belgium, where his soldiers would be obliged to lay down their arms. As for the notion that the Crown Prince would go on to Paris, and would not turn round when he had ascertained the direction of the French Marshal's movement, it is so childish that we are surprised to hear it was seriously entertained.

This was the operation to save France and to annihilate the vainglorious German Princes which paper strategists in Paris compared to the Alpine march which led to Marengo. It has occurred to us that its unknown designer may have had in mind the celebrated movement of Napoleon I. in 1814, when, leaving the Allies to advance on Paris, he fell back towards his frontier fortresses to draw in their garrisons to his diminished army. But there was all the difference in the two cases between the effort of genius playing its last throw and the blind recklessness of ignorant presumption. Napoleon, when he retreated on St. Dizier, was not sufficiently strong to cover Paris, then, be it remembered, wholly unfortified; he had reason to believe that the timid Schwartzenberg would pause and halt when the dreaded Emperor was known to be threatening his rear; above all, he ran no risk of being destroyed on his way into Lorraine, and, once he reached Metz, he was absolutely certain to be rejoined by a considerable force which, after the glories of Montmirail, might at least have prolonged a doubtful contest. His movement, therefore, was compelled by his needs; in a military point of view it had a prospect of success; it did not place his army in danger; and had the Allies been as feeble as of old, or had Paris held out for a single week, momentous consequences might have ensued. But M'Mahon had more than sufficient means to defend Paris, now well fortified; his army was exactly in the condition in which it ought to have been so employed; he, or his advisers, ought to have reckoned that the Crown Prince, as a matter of course, would turn on him as he marched northwards; especially—and this is the distinctive point—his advance to Metz along the Belgian frontier would inevitably expose him to danger, and very probably lead to a catastrophe; and, accordingly, the enterprise on which he was bound was not dictated by any exigency; it was precisely what should not have been attempted; it had hardly a reasonable chance of success; and it might involve France in a tremendous calamity. We cannot believe that a commander of great experience and proved ability was the author of this insensate scheme; we prefer to think that M'Mahon yielded to pressure put on him in the interest of the Imperial dynasty and of the political emergency. This does not, however, relieve him from the responsibility of so fatal a step; in his position he ought to have refused to lead his troops into evident peril; and if his military discernment was not at fault he showed himself wanting in moral courge. Does any one suppose that, in similar circumstances, the Duke of Wellington would, at the instance of any one, have staked an English army on this desperate venture?

On the 22nd of August M'Mahon's army began to march definitively on its way northward. Its aspect and movements ought to have warned a prudent commander that it was unfit to undertake a perilous enterprise which required celerity to have a chance of success. The guns were ill-horsed and ill-mounted; the trains insufficient and out of order; the cavalry inferior and too few in number; and the infantry, made up of a medley of regiments, of raw levies, and of disheartened soldiers, was wanting in real elements of power. The Emperor hung on the skirts of the army, self-deposed from the command he had held, unlike the terrible chief of his name, the mighty soul of his armed battalions, but encumbering them with pomp of idle State; and with him was his Imperial child, taken from the palace to behold the image of triumphant war, but already saddened by the clouds of disaster. It was not until the afternoon of the 23nd that the cumbrous masses had defiled through Rheims, and it is said that M'Mahon, even now anxious, and knowing that everything depended on speed, addressed some columns as they toiled onwards, and reminded them that French soldiers had marched thirty miles a day under the sun of Africa. The difference, however, was great between raids made by a few light regiments and the advance of a raw unwieldy army; and, though the Marshal doubtless endeavoured to hurry his lagging men forwards, two days are taken to attain Rethel, a distance of only twenty-two miles. At this point, where the direction of the movement would be necessarily disclosed, M'Mahon evidently made arrangements for marching with all possible rapidity; and it is due to a gallant though imprudent chief to give him the credit of this intention. He divided his army into three parts, and having dispatched about 20,000 men by the railway line from Rethel to Mézières, they were to join there an auxiliary corps coming up from Paris under General Vinoy, and to close on his rear when he had passed the Meuse—he advanced in two great columns by the parallel routes which, to the north by Stonne and Mouzon, and southerly by Vouziers and Buzancy, lead through the Lower Argonnes to Montmédy. There is nothing to blame in these dispositions, the fatal enterprise having been begun, and we may believe that the Marshal endeavoured to hasten forward as quickly as possible. But his army was unequal to forced marches; it had already given proofs of indiscipline and even of mutiny; it was especially weak in cavalry; and it moved at this critical moment with the sluggishness inherent to its bad organisation. Encumbered with stragglers, badly pioneered, and kept back by hindrances of every kind, it made hardly more than ten miles a day; and it was the 27th of August before its right column, still far from the Meuse, had passed through Vouziers.

While these operations, fraught with peril, were being conducted by the French commanders, and M'Mahon's army had committed itself to a desperate attempt to relieve Metz, the German chiefs had not been idle in making provision for every contingency. Within two days after the battle of the 18th a great force of Landwehr had reached Metz to fill up the losses in the late engagements; and a considerable part of the regular troops was thus set free for new operations. A fresh army was placed under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony, and it was detached from Metz about the 19th of August, in order to co-operate with the Crown Prince of Prussia and join his right wing on his way to Chalons. This army was composed of the Prussian Guards, of the 12 Saxon Corps, and of the 4th German Corps, which had not taken part in the battles at Metz, about 70,000 or 80,000 men in the highest state of ability for war, and it was advanced beyond Verdun upon the Meuse with the view of ultimately attaining Chalons by the line of Clermont and St. Menehould. Meanwhile, the King, with a few divisions, had set off to join the Crown Prince, his son, by Pont-a-Mousson and Commercy, the intention being that the united armies should attack M'Mahon if he made a stand at Chalons, and, having overthrown him, should push on to Paris. On the 25th of August, the King and the Crown Prince had fixed their head-quarters at Bar-le-Duc, still at a considerable distance from Chalons, the mass of the 3rd German Army being before Bar-le-Duc, and to Ligny backwards, though its cavalry filled the whole adjoining region, and had even advanced beyond Chalons. The German commanders were fully convinced that M'Mahon was awaiting them near the great camp, or was about to fall back on Paris, when the news arrived that he had turned away to Rheims, and was marching in a northerly direction. For a few hours they seem to have disbelieved a report really almost incredible; but, when reassured, the remarkable man who has been the master spirit of this campaign at once saw through the Marshal's intention. We do not believe the idle tale that Von Moltke had an "anxious half-hour," as he followed on the map the French march, for he was in a position in which he could count on striking a terrible blow at his enemy. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, if moved down the Meuse, would be almost certain to intercept M'Mahon on his way; and, if time were gained for the Crown Prince of Prussia to sweep round on his antagonist's flank, what would be the position of the luckless Marshal, hemmed in on the frontier by overwhelming forces? A resolution was formed with the clear insight which has marked throughout the German strategy; orders were given to the huge German line to execute a great movement northwards, and by the 26th of August the Crown Prince of Saxony was advancing towards the Meuse for Stenay, while his colleague was hurrying by forced marches for Clermont, Grand Pre, and probably Suippe, to reach the flank or rear of M'Mahon's columns as they endeavoured to make their way eastward. The movement of the 3rd German army was conducted with remarkable speed, and it was evident that if M'Mahon were once checked he would be exposed to a crushing disaster, the two German armies, when united, numbering nearly 240,000 men, in the highest state of military efficiency, against, perhaps, 130,000, inferior in every requirement of war. In another article we propose to relate the incidents of this mighty race between the two armies, and the astounding result.

SUGAR-GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Although I am not practically acquainted with the cultivation of the sugar cane, I think, from having come through 25 years' practical experience in the usual cultivated plants of the home country, from the cabbage to the oak, and being a minute observer of all kinds of cultivation carried on in these colonies for the last six years, I might, in these times of doubt, fear, and bewilderment, about the successful cultivation of the sugar cane, be able to offer some remarks on the subject; and if they do no more than appease the minds of those panic-struck and desponding parties who fancy themselves in a labyrinth of difficulties, I will feel amply remunerated.

As it is of the first importance to have a knowledge of the nature, habits, and properties of any plant before we attempt its cultivation, I shall mingle personal observation with what I have picked up from reliable authorities, to give a few outlines of its character without entering into the merits of the different species for the production of saccharine matter.

The height to which the cane grows varies, according to soil, climate, and cultivation, from 6 to 30 feet. It contains three sorts of juice, one aqueous, one saccharine, and one mucous; the relative proportion of these and the quality of the two last depend on a great number of particular circumstances, a knowledge of which is of the greatest importance in regulating the judicious care required for the cultivation of this plant. The stole is distinguished into two parts; the first is formed of several peculiar joints, varying in number from five to seven, which are placed very near to each other, having rows of little points at the surface, which are elements of roots. They are divided from each other by a leaf, called the radicle leaf. The whole of these joints form the first part, or *primitive stole*. Nature has endowed the cane joint with several rows of points, elements of roots, which develop themselves when requisite, and form with the joints whence they issue a secondary stole; they then form roots, till the joints are sufficiently numerous and strong to put forth and sustain those which are to follow them and form the stalk. The roots issue from the development of the sap vessels, which are disposed in concentric rays round each point on the surface of the joint. The roots are very slender and almost cylindrical; they are never more than a foot in length; short fibres appear at their extremities. The number of joints in the stalks vary from 40 to 80 in the Brazilian cane—they also vary much in their dimensions; the sap vessels are abundantly large and very numerous, amounting in some to 1500. The function of the proper vessels is to separate the peculiar juices, proper to the plant, in the leaves, the end, and the interior of the cane. They are symmetrically arranged, especially in the interior of the inner joint, in hexagonal cavities, similar to those of a beehive, forming, at equal distances, cells placed horizontally one on the other. The space lying between the sap vessels, running from one partition to another, is filled by cells, which form the symmetrical disposition of the proper vessels.

The rind of the cane consists of three distinct parts,—the rind proper, the skin, and the epidermis. The rind is formed of sap vessels, ranged in a parallel direction, on a compact circular surface. The skin, at first white and tender, becomes green, then yellow, as the joint approaches to maturity, the period of which is shown by *streaks of deep red*. The epidermis is a fine transparent pellicle, which covers the skin. It is almost always white.

All the leaves, except the first three radics, are divided into two parts; the lower part is sometimes more than a foot long. Its inner surface is white, polished, smooth, and shining, the upper part is sometimes four feet long or more; a channel for the rain is formed by the upper part of the leaf, and this fold, which is at the same time a barrier against extraneous bodies, protects the young joints, at the time of their development, from the attacks of insects.

All the parts of the cane form, develope, grow, and rise successively one upon the other in such a manner that each particular part is a whole, and appears to pursue its own course independent of the other.

The influence of soil and climate on a plant thus constructed seems to me the next most important desideratum to the cultivator; and I may remark that plants containing mucuous juices feel most sensibly the influence of soil and climate.

"Their juices abound more in light calcarious soils than in rich marshy lands; although the cane appears not to differ in kind, there are great modifications in it, as well as in its produce, from the same kind of cane; these are marked in the most decided manner, not only in different islands, but in different parts of each."

It is the opinion of all the authorities I have consulted that the cane requires a favourable situation for receiving the influence of solar light and heat, as well as air,—these being the most important agents in elaborating and perfecting the saccharine portion of the plants. Too exposed a situation, where strong winds prevail, would be a drawback, especially in loose calcareous soils—they might be blown down.

These remarks furnish data, from which, I think, many useful deductions may be drawn. The first, in turn, will be the size of the plant. Any one can see that a plant growing to the height of 20 feet in the course of twelve or fourteen months must of necessity be supplied with water frequently, or be planted in a retentive soil. A dry arid soil would be out of the question, a rich marshy soil will not do, a too loose or friable soil is not sufficient to give so large a plant a firm footing; a stiff clay soil would not be porous enough to admit a sufficient quantity of water to supply 1500 sap vessels; neither would it pay the cultivator to bring it to a proper tilth. A thin soil will not do, for the stole is 12 or 14 inches long, and the main roots and fibres would be out of place. But in N. S. Wales we have plenty of the right soil, and if the cultivators will only do their part, there is no fear of a successful issue. There are the alluvial deposits, where the only danger is letting it get too much water; there are next the rich sandy loams, which are perhaps the best, taking all things into consideration. Sandy clay soils, when rich, will yield good crops of cane, but they require good tilth. A light sandy soil in a wet season will yield most of the saccharine juice. We next see that the stole being long, and having roots radiating in all directions, and these having points—elements of roots—throwing out fibres and pores, all of them tender in their construction, will require the land to be thoroughly pulverised to a depth of 18 or 20 inches at least, and all round wherever they will reach, so that they may have free scope to work in any direction, to supply the 1500 sap vessels. The next consideration will be the influence of the sun and air, and here I would note that, instead of one cultivator taking a copy from the another, that each and all must exercise their own common sense ideas for the regulating of distances apart in the rows, or plant from plants; it should be done according to the quality of the ground, and the natural size of a full-developed plant of whatever sort he grows. If No. 1 has comparatively poor soil to No. 2, and the first takes measure from the second, because he knows second had a good yielding crop last year, he must have his plants too far apart, and the consequence will be that too much sun will be admitted, and in a dry season he will run the risk of losing a crop. And if we reverse the case, and let good land copy from inferior, then we have another fix; the crop is too close together, the sun and air cannot find entrance, the stems are drawn up thin and weakly, and when they are taken to the mill they are found unproductive.

In reference to the three sorts of juice, it will be seen that the cultivator can only have command over the first (the aqueous), and that, by regulating the water supply, which can be done to a certain extent in all circumstances, and if that had been attended to this last season, I am very much inclined to think we would not have heard so much about the deficiency of saccharine. If a wet season is apparent, and the cultivator sees that his cane is growing too luxuriant, let him lose no time in getting the cane drilled up—that is, the earth all round thrown up to the root, with a regular slope-off, and if necessary a pat with the back of a shovel to smooth the surface, and the heavy rain will naturally run from the roots. If a dry season is expected, then all around the roots, and as much of the ground as possible, should be covered with vegetable refuse most handy; it prevents the rays of the sun or the dry winds evaporating the moisture already in the ground. In foreign well-conducted plantations they use what is called the trash for this purpose, and care and judgment are required to know the time for putting on or taking off.

How a superabundance of water prevents or lessens the quantity of saccharine matter in the cane has not been explained, either theoretically or practically, to my knowledge; but I think it may be proved to be a fact, from the following reasons:—It has been universally admitted by all the authorities I have met with on the subject, and they state that it is the practice in all well-conducted plantations, to guard against an over-supply of water; the cane is not singular in being materially affected by the same cause, it is well-known that the turnip, and many of the bulbous roots, have not the feeding qualities in a wet season that they have in the dry. The cow's milk in wet weather does not produce the same quantity of butter or cheese; and if we consider that the absorbing pores of the roots of plants are so minute that they can only be discovered by the microscope, and that therefore any solid bodies which find their way into these pores must be held in solution by that aqueous matter which does enter the roots of plants and forms the sap, we can see that it is possible, where a superabundance of water is continually flowing into the soil, that that solution, whether mineral or any other, is most likely to be taken up by the roots in a more diluted form in wet weather than in dry; and, on this same principle, I have no doubt many failures and diseases in plants may be accounted for, especially when poor or worn-out soils are cultivated. The last, but not least, important lesson we may learn from the construction of the cane, is that it must have a rich soil, and when grown on one soil for a succession of years, will want manure. A large plant cut and carried from the ground every year must of necessity be reducing the quantity and quality of whatever ingredient that plant is composed, and if there be no return of the ingredient, or some elementary body to supply its place, the difficulty of the plant obtaining a sufficient supply of food will yearly increase. The colonial farmer will find that the cane will not stand the same treatment in that respect as the wheat plant. In Jamaica, with its celebrated mixture of clay and sand, in the black mould of Barbadoes, Antigua, and the Windward Islands, and even in the fine ashy loam of St. Christopher's, the cry is for manure, many of them have adopted the English plan of folding, only in place of sheep they employ cattle, and keep them for that purpose alone. The great object in the application of manure should be to make it afford as much soluble matter as possible to the roots of the plants, and that in a slow and gradual manner, so that it may be entirely consumed in forming its sap and organized parts. The art of of the cultivator of the sugar-cane consists in knowing how properly to modify, according to circumstances of sun, air, and water, so as to render them most advantageous to vegetation, and the formation of saccharine matter—in judiciously apportioning the distances of the plants, according to the nature and situation of the soil—in making choice of the most favourable time for planting and cutting—and above all, in preparing the land by manure and a proper mixture of earths, that it may receive the most favourable disposition for the vegetation of the plants.

The time for cutting varies with the soil and season, and the different varieties of the cane, some coming to maturity much quicker than others. When the skin becomes dry, smooth, and brittle—when it is heavy—the pith grey, approaching to brown, the juice sweet and glutinous—then it may be considered in perfection, and the sooner cut the better, but the cutting should not be done in wet weather or immediately after wet.

In conclusion, let me advise the cultivator of the cane to persevere. There is nothing in either soil or climate to prevent his ultimate success in this colony. The soils in all countries are, in their essential characters, alike; and their influence, with respect to the kind of plants produced, is entirely subservient to that of temperature and the effect of climate. The climate is already proved, and no one can dispute its efficiency to bring to maturity the cane, or almost any other plant useful to man.

AGRICOLA.

PADDINGTON FREE LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As a resident of Paddington, it is with extreme reluctance that I am compelled to pen the following statement:—It is some five or six years since the Paddington Municipal Council Chambers were erected, and during that period they have served but as an ornament to the borough, or as an occasional meeting-house for the Council.

Now, Sir, an "ornament" is all very well in its place; but in Paddington there is something more desirable than a mere standing record of the frivolous taste displayed by the Councillors of bygone days. In my opinion, the Paddington public would receive a much more substantial proof of the utility of the piece of architecture above mentioned were a portion of it devoted to the purposes of a Free Public Library and Reading-room. The residents of the district are, for the most part, men who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," in the general acceptation of the phrase; and when, after a day's toil, they leave their various pursuits, they need a little recreation. And where can that be found to greater advantage than in a reading-room? There a man may have every facility for improving whatever talents he may possess, and may, by dint of exertion, become a worthy member of society.

It may perhaps be said that there is a Free Public Library in Bent-street. Almost every person in Sydney and the suburbs is acquainted with that fact; but a man who has been toiling the whole day rarely possesses the inclination for walking the distance between Paddington and Bent-street for the purpose of obtaining a couple of hours' reading, and, therefore, as far as that man is concerned, the benefits to be derived from that institution are entirely lost. Whereas if an institution having the same objects in view, existed within his own municipality, he would gladly avail himself of its advantages.

The expenses in which the municipality would be involved by the establishment of a library would be very insignificant compared with the great amount of good which would be effected thereby. It would show also that the Council had at heart the interests of the people whom they pledge themselves to serve, and whose minds would become more elevated by such an invitation to pursue knowledge, and the leisure hours of the working classes would be employed in a far more edifying and instructive manner than they are at present.

I understand there is something of this sort in the municipality of Newtown, and it cannot be regarded as other than beneficial to that portion of the populace who have availed themselves of it.

If such a project were to be discussed in connection with Paddington, I am sure there are those in the municipality who would contribute to it in the shape of books, and, if necessary, money also.

Hoping you will consider this worthy of insertion in your journal,

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

PROGRESS.

Paddington, 7th January.

NEW LAND LAWS REQUIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I see my previous letter, contained in your paper of the 15th ultimo, has called forth another from a gentleman whose name has been familiar to me from my earliest childhood—Mr. L. Fane De Salis, though he, as a squatter, having views in favour of a nominal rental for runs, on account of the insecurity of tenure, one cannot but conclude from his remarks that some change is required in our Occupation Act, to point out which was the chief object of my last letter; but what the exact changes are to be, I leave to other older and more experienced hands (or, rather, heads) than mine. Mr. De Salis *may* despair in showing me the inexplicable disparity between the assessed rent of runs and the price obtained from conditional purchasers and freeholders for land—for, having travelled over a great portion of New South Wales, I have failed to see such disparity. Though I am a native with some knowledge of stock and country, and am a man of a tolerable amount of observation, I am not insensible to the deadening effects of insecurity of tenure, as Mr. De Salis says, for I fully agree with him that the insecurity of tenure is a great reason why the rent should be fixed considerably below the actual worth of the runs. But, as I before said, and still maintain, it is much overestimated, and the runs proportionally underrated—hence the reason for a different method of dealing with the vacant Crown lands. It is quite a mistake to think there is so much difference in the security of the selector or freeholder's pre-emptive lease and the squatter's on an average, even though when judiciously chosen, for selections do not all, or yet nearly all, consist of a fine bight of alluvial frontage to a river and rocky pasture land at the back, as some would lead us to fancy; for, as a rule, these rich flats have long ago been taken up under pre-emptive purchase, old grants, or sold during the auction system. No: the greatest number of selectors are located in open forest country, and are becoming so thick in the agricultural portions of the country, that they are beginning to take up second selections of worse descriptions of land on the next man's grass right in order to get more land, as they find these very small patches do not pay; thus the grass rights are not permanent. On the contrary, they, from being in populous districts, are much more selected upon than the runs, the best of which are beyond the agricultural districts, where there is scarcely a single selection, except for a public-house or something of that sort. I may mention that the country available for agriculture seems bounded by the counties of Clarendon, Monteagle, Ashburnham, Wellington, Bligh, Buckland, Inglis, Hardinge, and Gough, beyond which the same low rent exists for runs, though there is no selection to speak of. I do not exactly see how Mr. De Salis arrives at fourpence per acre as the selector's rent. For let us take his selection of 320 acres as if fee-simple (for it costs him as much with improvements, &c., as if it were), and say £320 at 8 per cent., and 960 acres at £1 per 320 acres, it will be about 5½d.—and this 1280 acres does not usually comprise 320 acres of good alluvial soil, but in four cases out of five about one-third of the 320 acres' purchase is poor land, and the remaining two-thirds only just fit to cultivate, whilst the 960 acres is very inferior. Now, as regards the selector's little bit of land in a compact form being so much more valuable. The "white ants," as some are pleased to call the selectors, must be very thick on a run when the remnants do not consist of bigger bits than the selector's block; but there have been very few instances of this kind, and those only where the run was all fit for the plough, in which case the interest of the one man had to be sacrificed for that of the many, which many do not get grass rights in such a case. Again, as regards the comparison between shops in George-street—their rent and terms of lease and those of runs—it will not go to music at all. In the first place, a few selectors coming on a run do not thrust the goods forth to their utter ruin, for if the squatter has not been very improvident, he will have secured pre-emptive rights on rich flats if his run is situated in a selectable locality, besides having still large blocks on which to depasture his cattle. If very fully stocked, he can always find a purchaser for store stock, or "travel" them for grass under the most approved principle of late years. Not so with a shopkeeper. Besides, look at his rent as compared with the receipts, and look at the receipts of a station as compared with the rent—not to mention the perishable nature and losses by change of fashion in the commercial man's stock. Mr. De Salis may utterly disbelieve in the prices which have been paid for Murrumbidgee and Yanko back blocks, but it is nevertheless a fact what I said about £10,000 having been given for one of these. Perhaps the low rate at which Richardson and Wrench sell the back blocks may be accounted for by their being *very far back indeed*—in barren valueless country, claimed by others who would not be convinced of their mistake without a heavy lawsuit and expensive surveys, for they are only sold by description, and then could not be worked except in conjunction with a frontage run. Mr. De Salis truly says, "Some of the runs which will not let for £10 might be sold for £5000, and a similar amount would be laid out on them." Then why keep the country in an insolvent state while there is a means of acquiring such a large addition to the revenue from the land? As regards my folly in valuing country in remote districts as high as that about Goulburn, I may mention a glaring instance of it. I would sooner have five square miles of Mr. Peters's Yanko country than half as much more near Goulburn. Such is my stupidity. I suppose I may expect my views on the alienation clauses to call forth discussion. I hope they may, for the M.L.A.'s may thus get hold of a few good ideas.

N.S.W. NATIVE.

THE LAND LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—One of the absurdities of the working of the present Land Act came under my notice the other day. A working man some three years and a-half ago selected 130 acres of good land. He built a good hut, fenced the land in, and cropped it, or at least 80 acres of it—not long since he had his improvements certified to and pays 5 per cent. in the balance of the purchase. He the other day selected a lot of 320 acres, not near his first lot, and is now busy taking all his buildings, fencing, &c., and putting them on this new selection. The former is left for the present in a worn out state, full of weeds of all sorts ready to fill all the surrounding country with them, and would take at least 30s. an acre to make that 130 acres as valuable as before he took it up, yet he is said to have *improved*, mark the word, to the extent of 20s. an acre. Now can anything be a greater farce. Then again, another man selects a lot of 320 acres, and clears all the dead timber off and burnt it, cleared off all weeds, and sowed grass and clover, making it now feed three beasts to the one it did before. But when the party appointed to value improvements comes to see, he refuses to consider it improved, as he cannot see fencing or any such things supposed to be improvements. The one lot has enriched the country very considerably and the other has impoverished it, and yet this last is considered to have fulfilled the conditions for the better occupation of the country, and gets his grant at any time, paying in the mean time 5 per cent. per annum for the balance of the purchase money.

It is only to be wondered that such injustice should prevail. I do trust we are to have some more just and workable Act passed in the coming Parliament.

FREEHOLDER.

A PLEA FOR CABBY AND HIS HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Did it ever strike any one, as they have seen poor cabby seated on his box on a hot grilling day, or waiting like patience for a fare on a wet one, that a shed over him would be a boon, to protect him and his horse from the weather? The erection spoken of, constructed principally of iron, tastefully and strongly fixed, would detract nothing from the appearance of the streets in which it might be erected.

STRANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Throughout England various philanthropic schemes have been set on foot for the purpose of raising funds to distribute amongst sufferers by this fearful Continental war. It has struck me that we in this colony have as yet remained dormant in the matter, and that we are all only waiting until some one takes the initiative to open a source into which we may be able to subscribe.

As lessee of the Exhibition Building, I shall only be too happy to place, free of charge, its entire use to any directory or committee that may be formed for the purpose of holding any entertainment or bazaar that may be organized by them.

I address this to you, considering that through your influence, a directory or committee might be formed.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN F. MOLONY.

283, George-street, January 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to draw the attention of the police authorities to the disgraceful violation of the Sabbath by boys and old men selling fruit in almost every corner of Hyde Park, which I believe to be a violation of the laws of the land.

J. S. M.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

MELBOURNE, January 4, 1871.

FAT Cattle.—992 yarded for the week's supply, the quality of which ranged from medium to good, and prices ruled from 15s to 20s per head over last week's rates, the competition being spirited through the operations of the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company. The best draft in the yards were from Messrs. Mein, Moolpa station, of the well-known 88 brand, which looked very fresh, and topped the market, averaging £8 11s 6d for bullocks, and £6 8s for cows. We have sold—143 for Messrs. G. A. P. Mein, at above averages; and 226 for Mr. John Leitch, Berry Jerry, bullocks at £7 11s 7d, cows at £6 4s.

Fat Calves.—30 penned. Prices ruled 7s 6d per head higher for best vealers. We sold 8 for Mr. Newcomen, at from 23s to 47s.

Fat Sheep.—16,615 shown in the pens; the condition and quality was about similar to last week's, one-third of the supply being in the wool. The trade operated freely, and at the commencement an advance of from 6d to 1s per head was obtained, but towards the close of the market sales were more difficult to effect at about last week's currencies. We quote—Best woolled wethers, 9s 6d; inferior, 6s to 7s; best shorn wethers, 9s to 10s 6d; medium, 7s up; best ditto ewes, 6s to 7s 6d. We have sold 1447 shorn ewes and wethers for the executors of the late A. M'Millan, from Sheep Hills station, at from 6s to 8s; and 800, for Messrs. Dugdale and others, at from 6s up to 10s.

Fat Lambs were moderately supplied, 1188 being penned, all of which met a brisk sale at from 8s to 9s 6d for best qualities; and from 5s 6d upwards for other descriptions. We have sold 65 for Mr. Arthur Mairs, Pentland Hills, at 7s; and 21 for Mr. L. Dugdale, up to 11s, making the top price for lambs in the market.

Store Stock.—Great eagerness is still manifested among buyers of store cattle to obtain anything like satisfactory lots, all of which in good condition, fit to fatten off by the middle or end of next winter, command high rates, say best bullocks, £5; cows, £4; in some instances higher prices are obtainable, whilst the same remarks apply to sheep, best 6 and 8-tooth wethers, 5s to 6s; ewes, 4s to 5s. We have to-day sold Mr. Newcomen's stores, mixed sexes, at £3 10s round; and his half-bred and pure shorthorns, heifers, at from £6 to £10 per head.

MODERN FAST LIFE.—The *Daily News* observes that the Alhambra would have been impossible twenty years ago. It startles one to be told by ladies from the country that they have been taken "just once" to this or the other "pronounced" place of metropolitan entertainment, and "saw no harm in it." The problem suggests itself—Can it be that this is really worse than that, and if not, is it mere hypocrisy that this should be tabooed? We seem to be drifting into Sheridan's argument respecting the peck of dirt. We appear to prefer to spread it over most evening recreations to swallowing it whole. Formerly, if Corinthian Tom or Jeremiah Hawthorne wished for "a lark," they went to the saloon of a patent theatre, or made one in an orgie in a night-house. Later, if the young squire or the aspiring barrister chose to live cleanly, he put away youthful vices and performed social penance by abstaining outwardly from indulgence in the husks he had learned to love. The line between "fast" and respectable life, between the holy and the work-a-day world, was more strictly defined than now, as all who remember Gillray's sketches will admit. There were abundant amusements for the refined. The drama then, in the better class of theatres at least, appealed to the highest instincts, as other amusements did to the lowest, and there was no possibility of the same entertainment pleasing the virtuous and depraved. We will not stop to ask how far the one class has deteriorated or the other has advanced. But the comparative innocuousness of the entertainments provided for "fast people" makes them additionally seductive, and entitles us to insist that when the law is trangressed the law shall be acted on.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—January 9.

Constitution, American barque, 361 tons, Captain Seiocarn, from San Francisco 3rd November. Passengers—20 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Hannah Broomfield, schooner, 124 tons, Captain Brown, from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—4 in the steerage. Hebblewhite, agent.

Jane, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Wettenten, from Port Mackay 28th December. Captain, agent.

Comet, ketch, 30 tons, Captain Sonnichsen, from Elizabeth Reef. Captain, agent.

Helen, schooner, 165 tons, Captain M'Kennon, from Maryborough 26th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Atlantic, barque, 219 tons, Captain Gillespie, from Cape Byron 4th instant. W. Wright, agent.

January 10.

Williams (s.), 270 tons, Captain Wall, from Auckland, via Bay of Islands, the 3rd instant.

DEPARTURES.—January 9.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Ann Duthie, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—January 10.

Agnes Jessie, for Newcastle; Uranie, for Petropaulovski; James Paterson (s.), for Auckland; New England (s.), Ballina (s.), for Grafton; Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—January 9.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain J. C. Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Lysnar, Messrs. R. P. Abbot, Rosser, G. Kilgour, Richardson, W. Caldwell, Franck, Franckland, Barham, G. Tinsley, and 8 in the steerage.

Urania, barque, 363 tons, Captain Perraud, for Petropaulovski.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 187 tons, Captain M'Eachern, for Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—January 9.

Examiner (s.), from the Richmond River, with 110,000 feet pine, 343 bags maize, 30 hides; William and Betsy, Industry from Broken Bay, with 37 tons firewood, 7000 feet timber; Hirondelle, Caroline, Hebe, Yarra, Leonidas, Southern Cross, Saxonia (s.), Sacramento, Polly Hopkins, from Newcastle, with 1982 tons coal, 60 tons stone; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 247 tons coal; Terrigal, from Brisbane Water, with sundries; Centurion, from Macleay River, with 650 bags maize; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 160 bales hay, 55 bales wool, 29 casks tallow, 47 bags maize, 30 bags potatoes, 29 bags onions, 90 hides, 60 boxes soap, 4 half-casks wine, 7 cases champagne, 1 case eggs, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—January 9.

Numba, for Bermagui; Industry, William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; Vibilia, for Wollongong; Star of the Sea, Hebe, Polly Hopkins, Leonidas, Saxonia (s.), for Newcastle; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Terrigal, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—January 9.

Helen, from Maryborough: 100,000 feet sawn pine, Grant.

Constitution, from San Francisco: 288 barrels 198 half-barrels salmon, 227 bundles brooms, 168,200 feet lumber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 100 cases axle grease, 60 bales hops, 73 packages, Order.

Jane, from Port Mackay: 50 bales wool, S. Thompson; 27 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 hogsheads rum, 44 hides, Order.

Hebe, from Hokianga: 81 pieces timber, A. S. Webster.

Hannah Broomfield, from South Sea Islands: 4 tuns whale oil, 13 tons copra, 1 ton sandal wood, 10 tons cotton seed, 32 bales cotton, 4 pine spars, Order.

EXPORTS.—January 9.

Urania, for Petropaulovski: 480 tons coal, T. Fitzgerald.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
For Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), at 10.30 a.m.
For Grafton.—By the New England and Ballina, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, January 9: Kestrel, brig, 170 tons, Captain Wadley, for Levuka; James Paterson (s.), 381 tons, Captain Saunders, for Auckland.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left for Brisbane yesterday afternoon with passengers and cargo.

The C. and R. P. Co.'s steamer Ballina, Captain Mann, which arrived from the Clarence River at 11 p.m. on Saturday, brings the following passengers and cargo:—Mrs. Munro and family, Miss Henderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Manning, Messrs. Zuill, Campbell, R. Cantor, Norman, and 3 in the steerage. Cargo: 156 bags maize, 6000 horns, 52 casks molasses, 532 bags sugar, 681 hides, 47 bales wool, 5 casks tallow, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 200 oz. gold, and sundries.

The schooner Hannah Broomfield, from the South Sea Islands, which arrived yesterday, is last from Aneiteum, whence she sailed on the 23rd December. She reports having encountered heavy gales from N.W. to N. the early portion of the voyage, and E. and E.S.E. winds the latter part of the trip. The Dayspring and Gulnare were lying at Aneiteum when the Hannah Broomfield sailed.

The clipper ship Ann Duthie sailed for London yesterday, and cleared the Heads with a fine northerly wind.

The American barque Constitution, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco, has made the passage in sixty-seven days, which would have been considerably shortened but for the unusual continuance of light airs and calms which prevailed to Norfolk Island. From thence she has experienced heavy gales from S.E. and S.W. She sighted Howe's Island, and passed a barque and ship steering N.N.E. off Norfolk Island.

The arrivals from the northward, viz., the Jane, Helen, and Atlantic, report having suffered from heavy south-east gales. The latter vessel is bound to Melbourne.

The Comet, ketch, arrived here yesterday, from Elizabeth Reef, having left on the 1st January. Captain Sonnichsen reports that, on his arrival at the reef, the schooner Colonist was lying at anchor, and had been floated off the day previous. She still has to be taken over another coral-ridge; but this may be accomplished at the first spring-tide; and we therefore may expect to see her safely moored at this port in a few weeks.

The Williams (s.) left the Bay of Islands on Tuesday, January 3rd, at 6 a.m., rounded North Cape at 4.45 p.m. same day, and arrived at Sydney at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th. Experienced fresh S.E. gale and high sea at leaving. On the 5th and 6th moderate and fresh westerly winds. Since then easterly winds and fine weather. Passed a barque on Monday, at 1 p.m., standing N.E.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—Emma Jane, schooner, from Hokianga, with 42 pieces timber.
January 7.—Heversham, barque, from Wellington, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
January 7.—Velocidade, barque, M'Naughton, for Lyttelton, with 460 tons coal.
January 7.—Catherine Jane, barque, Jenkins, for Melbourne, with 535 tons coal and 5 tons old rope.
January 7.—Fawn, brig, Anderson, for Lyttelton, with 350 tons coal.
January 7.—Emulous, schooner, Paterson, for Timaru, with 210 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 8.—Hercules, Dart, from Sydney.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Avergeldie, ship, 1152, Duthie, at Circular Quay, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Active, schooner, 136, Delaney, at Albion Wharf, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.
Adventurer, whaling barque, 340, Bennett, in Waterview Bay, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Agnes Jessie, schooner, 180, M'Eachern, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent.
Albion, brig, 263, Griffin, in Johnston's Bay, J. Frazer and Co., agents.
Alice Cameron, barque, 312, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Annie Royden, ship, 1175, Nicholson, at Campbell's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Adelaide.
Atlantic, barque, 300, Gillespie, in the Stream, Captain, agent.
Australasian Packet, barque, 182, Ledwell, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent.
Bonito, North German barque, 420, Wisenburg, in Johnston's Bay, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Laid up.
Carlisle Castle, ship, 1457, Cooper, at Circular Wharf, Young, and Lark, agents. For London.
Catherine Fullarton, brig, 220, Hughan, at Parbury's Wharf, A. S. Webster, agent.
Celestia, barque, 450, in Johnston's Bay, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Charlotte Young, barque, 295, Louttit, at Alger's Wharf, Macdonald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Constitution, American schooner, at Patent Slip Wharf.
Countess Russell, ship, 965, Penfold, Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.
Crown, brig, 280, Jewell, Moore's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Duke of Sutherland, ship, 1047, Louttit, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Dunbar Castle, 924, Rowe, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Elfin, barque, 279, Beer, Alger's Wharf, Dangar, Gedye, and Co., agents.
Ellen Stuart, ship, 1566, Calvert, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.
Esmeralda, barque, 380, Gonyon, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Discharging.
Farningham, barque, 281, Swan, in the Stream, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Feronia, barque, 328, Campbell, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent. Discharging.
Forward, whaling barque, 380, Davis, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
George Vuna, schooner, 60, Simpson, in Hely's Dock, Captain, agent.
Glencoe, barque, 310, Hopkins, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Glenlyon, ship, 665, Reid, at Grafton Wharf, Mason, Brothers, agents. Discharging.
Hannah Broomfield, schooner, in the Stream, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.
Hannah Newton, schooner, 78, Willing, at Commercial Wharf, Captain, agent. For Broadsound.
Harlaw, ship, 894, Philips, Campbell's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. agents. Discharging. For London.
Harmon, barque, 255, Hurley, Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Harriet Armitage, barque, 310, Lessing, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent. For Fiji Islands.
Hebe, schooner, 210, M'Burnie, in Johnston's Bay. Captain, agent.
Helen, schooner, 165, Kenny, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Helene, North German barque, 500, Scholtze, in Johnston's Bay, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. Laid up.
Holmstrand, Norwegian barque, 392, Kjeer, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.
Iserbrook, North German brig, 183, Meyer, in Johnston's Bay, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. Laid up.
Jan Peter, North German barque, 343, Molsen, in Johnston's Bay, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.
Johanna Maria, barque, 430, Schutt, at Campbell's Wharf, Macdonald, Smith, and Co., agents.
John Knox, barque, 380, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Lyttelton.
John Williams, barque, 186, Fowler, at Macnamara's Wharf, J. P. Sunderland, agent.
Kestrel, brig, 170, Wadley, at Grafton Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
King Oscar, barque, 250, Rose, in Darling Harbour, R. Drysdale, agent. For sale.
Lady Franklyn, barque, 255, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Wallach, Brothers, agents.
Lord Warden, ship, 1257, Smith, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents.
Maid of Judah, ship, 665, Bain, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Medea, barque, 433, Lewis, in Johnston's Bay, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents. For sale.
Nourmahal, ship, 846, Fowler, at Circular Wharf, Stewart, Garrick, and Co., agents. For London.
Novelty, barque, 367, Nearing, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Native Lass, schooner, 106, Greenless, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent.
Ocean, brig, 236, Lyons, in Johnston's Bay, Captain, agent.
Pacific, schooner, 80, Scott, at Market Wharf, Stewart, agent. For Fiji Islands.
Parramatta, ship, 1350, Swanson, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Rachael, barque, 380, Firth, in Lavender Bay, R. Towns and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Rangoon, R.M.S., 1200, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Resolute, ship, 1072, Campbell, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Rose and Thistle, ketch, 70, M'Farland, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Rosario, H. M. S., 16 guns, Challis, at Cuthbert's Wharf.
Samuel, barque, 426, Wigzel, at Parbury's Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.
Sarah Pile, schooner, 130, off Pile's Wharf, M. E. Murnin, agent.
Scotsman, brig, 231, Hamilton, at Circular Wharf, Skinner, agent.
Sea Witch, schooner, 62, Hughes, in the Stream, C. M' Deane, agent.
Sobraon, ship, 2100, Elmslie, in Neutral Bay, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Sophie, North German barque, 350, Wiencke, in the Stream, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.
Uranie, French barque, 363, Perrand, at Market Wharf, Curcier, Adet, and Co., agents.
William Duthie, ship, 968, Johnson, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents. For London.
Wild Wave, brig, 191, M'Leod, in Stream, Campbell and Co., agents.
Ziba, barque, 513, Bowes, in the Stream, Brown and Co., agents. For Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Agnes Rose, 1088, Purvis.
Ben Lomond, Moir, 986, October 28. Sailed.
Border Chief, Leslie.
British Flag, 1285, Mills.
Bruckley Castle, 1014, Wallace.
City of Sydney, 1183, Kerridge, August 19. Sailed.
Centurion, 896, Mitchell.
Christiana Thompson, 1079, Murray.
Glendower, 1192, Brinsden, October 10. Sailed.
Damascus, Taylor.
Hawkesbury, 1120, Sayers.
Jubilee, Consterdine.
Kosciusko, 1057, Ross.
Patriarch, 1339, Pile, October 28. Sailed.
Ritleman, Longmuir.
Sir John Lawrence, 878, Fernie, October 2. Sailed.
Strathdon, 1010, Jamieson.
Strathnaver, 1100, Devey.
Tiverton, 1400, Smith.
Underley, 1292, Tidmarsh, October 20. Sailed.
Winefred, 1359.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Woosung, 729, Bowmer, October 6. Sailed.
Cornwallis, Brown.

FROM GREENOCK.

Abbey Craig, 431, Shanks, June 15. Sailed.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wandrahm, Fruchtenicht, July 3. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Francis.
Mary Russell Mitford.
Miner
William Turner, September 6. Sailed.

FROM HONGKONG.

Alexandra
Marquis of Argyle
Memento.

FROM MANILA.

Mary and Edith, October 2?. Sailed.

FROM BATAVIA.

Cassa
J. V. Galen
Peggy.

FROM FOOCHOW.

Dashing Wave, July 29. Sailed.
Ellen Morris, October 21. Sailed.
Victory, October 26. Sailed.
Ziska, 214, Morris, October 11. Sailed.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—January 9.

150 casks soda, J. Macgregor
8 packages tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.
2 packages drapery, W. C. Renwick
20 kegs nails, 1 case hardware, Lassetter and Co.
5 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
11,071 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Commercial Bank
200 casks cement, 200 bags rice, J. R. Cattell and Co.
136 oz. 7 dwts. 18 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank
12 casks olive oil, P. N. Russell and Co.
2 cases groats, H. Clarke
2 cases books, W. Maddock
120 bags rice, 5 baskets ginger, Sun Kum Ti
100 cases jam, Frazer and Co.
6 cases soap, 1 case food, 1 case groceries, Tilley and Clack
2 bales blankets, Biffen and Clarke
45 packages arsenic, Elliott, Brothers
54 packages paper and stationery, Murray and Dun'op
20 boxes starch, 30 cases glass, 7 bales gum aarbic, 10 cases confectionery, Biddell, Brothers
1 case drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
25 cases arrowroot, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
250 empty bags, 3702 bags sugar, A. S. Webster
20 packages grindery, A. Rofe
1 case stationery, J. Reading and Co.
61 packages tobacco, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case holland, F. L. Edwards
6 casks beef, 1 cask butter, R. Firth
8 casks scrap iron, C. B. Bond.
10 packages salvage goods, J. C. Hinsch
1339 bars 408 bundles iron, 54 packages ironmongery, 131 grindstones, W. S. Friend and Co.
250 packages starch, 200 cases mustard, 90 cases blue, 5 cases black lead, 30 kegs barley, 23 casks blacking, 20 cases groats, 4 cases gelatine, 195 cases pickles, J. Hughes
10 bales woolpacks, 1 case plate, T. Nossiter and Co.
14 packages cordage, W. H. Briant
77 kegs nails, 45 packages hardware and ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
19 packages drapery, F. Perks and Co.
1 case drapery, S. Mitchell
4 packages saddlery, W. H. Simpson
30 cases cheese, 17 cases candles, 1 case drapery, G. Griffiths
388 sash weights, 1 case brushware, 7 vices, 26 kegs nails, 6 wheelbarrows, 16 packages hardware, 17 packages white lead, 5 sheets lead, 1 bale wick, E. P. Capper and Sons
82 cases galvanised iron, 1 cask hardware, Levick and Co.
76 bales paper, 1 cask potash, 1 box brass rules, John Fairfax and Sons
105 kegs nails, J. Keep
90,970 feet timber, R. Grant
40 pigs lead, 2 cases hardware, 79 ingots tin, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
2 cases leather, M. Molony.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 8.—Macedon (s.), from Sydney; Adeline Burke, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

January 8.—Swallow, for Mauritius; Margaret, for London.
January 9.—George Thompson, for London.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—Lady Young (s.), Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Wave of Life, from Port Mackay.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Jan. 9.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 9.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Queensland.		
Brisbane		N. Raining
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield		E. Showery
Grafton	SE. Raining	E. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	S. Raining, heavy sea	ESE., light. Fine
Glen Innes	NE. Raining	NW. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Port Macquarie	SSW. Showery	SE. Raining
West Kempsey	SW. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Armidale	NE. Raining	NE. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	S. Cloudy
Gunnedah	S. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Narrabri		SE. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	SE. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy, like rain
Murrurundi	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Showery
Maitland	ENE. Dull	E. Heavy showers
Port Stephens	SE. Cloudy	NE., light. Raining
Newcastle	SE. Fine	E., fresh. Dull, cloudy
Barrenjuie	SE. Dull	SE. Cloudy
Windsor	SW. Showery	S. Heavy rain
Sydney	E. Fine	SE. Dull, cloudy
South Head	NE. Fine, clear	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	SE. Cloudy	ESE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Cloudy	SE., light. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	SE., light. Showery	SE., light. Raining
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	SE. Showery	ENE. Showery
Araluen	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Gloomy
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Dull
Queanbeyan	Calm. Overcast	Calm. Dull
Bombala	NE. Showery	NE. Dull
Cooma	Calm. Raining	SE. Dull
Eden	NE. Showery	ENE. Like rain
Yass	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Sultry	NW. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Raining	Calm. Raining
Kiandra	Calm. Raining	SE. Raining
Albury	Calm. Cloudy, dull	SE. Cloudy
Mount Victoria	E. Raining	E. Raining
Bathurst	E. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	ESE. Cloudy	
Cassilis	E. Cloudy	
Merriwa	SE. Cloudy	
Wellington	Calm. Showery	
Dubbo	NE. Fine, warm	
Orange	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	E. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Raining
Grenfell	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Fine, cloudy
Balranald	SE. Fine, clear	SE. Fine, cloudy
Euston	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine, clear
Wentworth	E. Fine, warm	E. Fine, warm.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	S., light. Fine	
Queenscliff	S., very light. Fine	
Cape Schank	E. Thick, overcast	
Cape Otway	E. Gloomy, misty	
Portland	E. Dull, cloudy	
S. Australia.		
Guichen Bay	NE. Fine	
Adelaide	ENE. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Overcast	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Brisbane, 29·686; Armidale, 26·580; Jervis Bay, 29·634; Bathurst, 27·550; Melbourne, 29·798; Queenscliff, 29·85; Cape Schank, 29·63; Cape Otway, 29·634; Portland 29·874; Guichen Bay, 29·740; Adelaide, 29·635.

Thermometer.—Brisbane, 78°; Armidale, 63°; Jervis Bay, 69°; Bathurst, 68°; Melbourne, 71°; Queenscliff, 78°; Cape Schank, 61°; Cape Otway, 61°; Portland, 67°; Guichen Bay, 75°; Adelaide, 88·2.

New Purifying Agent.—M. Marix has taken in France, a patent for the application of fluosilicic acid for the purifying of beet-root and other saccharine juices. The saccharine juices are first diluted with a sufficient quantity of water; to take away the viscosity of these fluids sufficient fluosilicic acid is then added to precipitate all the potassium salts present; and next, chalk is added to saturate any excess of the acid. The fluid is then filtered, in order to obtain a clear liquid, and this is afterwards treated in the usual manner.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41", Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 88' 6" East. 2nd January, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of Wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

January 7th, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·902	71·4	66	SE.	10	0·5	8	0·01	5·0
P.M. 3	·868	72·0	66	S.	11	0·6	7		
" 9	·871	64·4	95	SW.	6	0·2	10		3·5
Mean ...	29·890	69·3	75·7		9	0·4	8·3		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·135.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 75·1 | Sun—maximum .... 119·6
Shade { Minimum .... 60·9 | Grass—minimum .... 57·0

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 119·0 at 2 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 70·1.

Total rainfall from January 1st to January 9th = 0·216 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 57·052 inches.

Astronomical Memorandum for January 10th, 1871.

Object.	Rises h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	5.1	7.13	Full Moon	7th
Moon	9.53 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	Last quarter	14th
Mercury	6.18 a.m.	8.2 p.m.	New Moon	21st
Venus	5.38 a.m.	7.42 p.m.	First quarter	28th
Mars	11.3 p.m.	10.57 a.m.		
Jupiter	4.56 p.m.	2.48 a.m.	Moon's age, 18·6 days.	
Saturn	3·50 a.m.	6.1 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m. 10h. 30m.; p.m., 10h. 48m.

Meteorological Stations, arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Jan. 9, 1871. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
Tenterfld.	85		—	—	—	NW.	9·0	67·3	55·4	0·37
Narrabri	182		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	—	0·70
Armidale	82	3278	29·631	62·5	76	NE.	4·0	67·2	56·1	
P. M'quarie	0		—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	70·4	64·3	0·44
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	SW.	1·0	74·0	63·3	0·46
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	E.	4·0	—	61·2	1·87
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	79·9	—	0·00
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	84·8	60·3	0·00
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	ESE.	4·0	—	60·0	0·04
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	ENE.	4·0	88·5	69·4	1·89
Newcastle	1	109	—	73·2	76	SE.	4·0	76·0	63·8	1·47
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	55·9	0·28
Bathurst	109	2333	29·938	63·0	72	E.	4·0	88·0	51·0	0·12
Forbes	187		—	—	—	E.	4·0	—	—	0·96
Sydney	5	155	29·763	72·5	72	SE.	0·7	73·4	65·5	0·00
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	E.	0·2	89·4	—	1·87
Young	148		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	—	0·92
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	73·6	63·8	1·64
Goulburn	57	2129	29·872	64·1	83	Calm	0·0	67·4	48·8	0·09
Que'nbey'n	63		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	64·2	56·7	0·00
Deniliquin	278	410	29·823	75·0	62	NE.	1·0	93·1	63·7	0·21
Cooma	47		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	70·1	54·3	0·10
Albury	163	572	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	—	0·27
Eden	0	107	29·749	64·7	95	NE.	4·0	72·0	63·1	0·67

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

We observe from a Tasmanian paper that Sir James Martin has replied to the report of the Commission at Melbourne on the question of Federation, and that he adopts the same views on that subject as we expressed several months ago when the report first reached us. We do not look upon the proposition as a serious scheme of federation under the British Crown, but as calculated to prepare the way for another event, probably regarded by Mr. Duffy with far less anxiety than generally prevails. Sir James Martin observes that he would consider the severance of the ties by which the colonies and the parent State are now united as the greatest calamity which these small communities could sustain. He is of opinion also that the Home Government would never forsake the colonies in times of danger, and that the withdrawal of the military is only a temporary measure. We have already expressed similar views.

The difficulties of the tariff could not be easily overcome by any arrangement, but they may be softened by mutual concessions. As to our defences, the strength of Melbourne would be of no more consequence to us than the strength of the Cape of Good Hope. We do not expect any contingencies of war would bring a large army to permanently occupy the colonies. If so, of course all idea of local resistance would be terminated. We do not suppose that any assistance that could be rendered by land would be of much avail; and of course all commercial aid could be rendered by colonies separated from each other as well as united.

In the resistance of an enemy, each colony must depend very much upon its own internal resources, the strength of its batteries, and the valour of its defenders. The English Government are pledged to give us all the external aid possible, supplying ships of war when they shall be necessary to cruise in these seas, and to watch the course of any hostile Power, or in following their expeditions, or arresting them. The parsimony exhibited by the British Government has been one of those paroxysms which seize the English people, and not only lead to the curtailing of distant military and naval forces, but to the disastrous reduction of the army at home. England, as well as the colonies, has been exposed to serious disasters by this neglect; and perhaps a severe lesson will be required before her statesmen will arrive at the conclusion that the conditions of war are completely changed, and that if England cannot be conquered, she may be crippled by an enterprising and rapacious enemy. The commerce of England is her strength, and the colonies must be protected if she is to enjoy that commerce. It is the only field which is secure to her. By mutual concessions the colonies and Great Britain may effectually co-operate in resistance to a common foe. Small colonies like these are not able to protect themselves.

In fifty years' time, or even twenty, circumstances may dictate separation. Whenever that time shall come, both England and her colonies may have learned that separation may be effected without violence, without anger, and without revenge. But it is useless to look forward to any time as necessarily leading to separation. The frequency of communication has almost annihilated distance, and may enable the colonies to act with as much readiness as if they were in immediate vicinity. Before three years are over, we shall probably hear from Europe every day, not always what happened twenty-four hours before, but sufficiently rapidly for all practical purposes. That distance which is the cause of so much misunderstanding as well as of so many difficulties in government, may be thus removed; and leaving all municipal matters to the arrangement of each colony, and agreeing to some principle by which every colony shall contribute its quota, a general system of defence may go on for many years, without actual separation from the British Empire.

It is one principle of British government never to anticipate events, or to make long contingent engagements. By this means it has commonly kept free to do what seemed best. It has avoided well-grounded reproaches of deceit and perfidy when it would often have been embarrassed with needless engagements. The same policy should influence the colonies, as being the only safe one—doing at the present what is best for their protection and for their harmonious action, and avoiding, as far as possible, all embarrassing contracts with other colonies or nations. Mr. Duffy's plan, indeed, would obtain from England the right to declare war or not against her enemies. We believe in some Swiss cantons this has been occasionally permitted. But no great commercial State ever dreamt of such an arrangement. It must have been proposed by Mr. Duffy in order to bring more forcibly to the colonial mind the temporary and provisional nature of federation as the alternative of separation from the British Crown. The very statement of the scheme tends only to show its utter impracticability, not to say apparent bad faith. The colonies must go with the parent State for good or ill. The friends of the Empire must be their friends, and its enemies their enemies. There is no other possible condition, and if it can be shown that to escape the contingencies of war it is better to stand aloof, it would imply that separation, not federation, is the way to secure this immunity.

It is hardly necessary to inquire what foreign nations would say to a proposition of this kind, or in what way they would observe it in actual conflict—how they would interpret the neutrality of British colonies while the parent State was at war, and drawing from it commercial strength? But even supposing for a moment the neutrality of the colonies were possible, and that we could keep out by agreement with all nations from the responsibility of British wars, are we to expect that our own particular quarrels would be adjusted by Great Britain? The colonies may have their quarrelsome men as well as England. They may have their points of disagreement with foreign States as well as the Cabinet of London. They may have hostile vessels coming to demand satisfaction as well as other communities. Do we expect, when we withdraw ourselves, or reserve the right to do so, if we do not like the cause of war, that England will lend her ships in time of local difficulty, or that she will interfere at all in case the colonies shall commit imprudences? The very idea is preposterous, and could have hardly entered into the mind of any man who thought of federation but as a sure step to separation.

The time may come when the united action of the colonies will be subject to treaty—when they will agree to do certain things in common, and to effect, by this co-operation, purposes not possible without it. It will always, however, be a case of some difficulty. The last conference was a sufficient proof that while there may be a ready consent upon questions which have something of a speculative character, there is an incurable suspicion that those colonies that have the greatest force, where their interests were complicated, would attempt to obtain a predominance rather more unscrupulous than has been customary with the parent State.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and those who have lived to see their best-laid plans counter-worked by circumstances they could not foresee, and events they could not control, are doomed to suffer in their reputation at the hands of those who judge afterwards. The French statesman who, more than any other, laboured to establish the fortifications of Paris, was M. Thiers, and he has lived to see them put to the test, all the details of which he so carefully fore-imagined.

We have before us the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the project of fortifying Paris. This report was brought up in January, 1841, just thirty years ago. The Commission consisted of M.M. Billaut, General Bugeaud, Count Mathieu de la Redorte, Allard, Liardieres, General Dogneреau, Odillon Barrot, Bertin, and Thiers, and the report was drawn by the last.

In giving reasons for attempting a work so large and expensive, M. Thiers points out that it was originally proposed by Vauban. Napoleon himself earnestly desired it, lightly as he treated the fortifications of the countries he conquered. Quotations from his conversations show that his opinion was that had the European capitals been properly fortified, his triumphant campaigns would have had to submit to much more embarrassment.

M. Thiers considers the possibility of France being isolated, and having to submit to a combination against it of other European Powers, in which case it might be necessary to protect the capital against a *coup-de-main*. It never seems to have entered into his calculations that France would find itself fully matched in contending against only one of its neighbours. Thirty years ago such a thing seemed impossible. Spain, Italy, Belgium, and the Bund were its neighbours. Two of these were intrinsically weak, and two broken up into subdivisions which involved weakness. At the same time, as the fortifications of Paris were planned to resist united Europe, they are not overstrained in having to resist united Germany. United Germany is not a more formidable foe than a European league.

The importance of fortifying Paris is further argued on the ground that Paris is really the centre of France. No other nation is so unified. The orders of the Central Administration are everywhere responded to, and the thought of Paris is the thought of France. It is for this reason that invaders have aimed at the capital, as not to take Paris would be not to conquer France. Make the capture of the city impossible, says M. Thiers, and you discourage a war of invasion, and even make it impracticable.

In one respect, this idea seems to be recognised by Germany. The Prussians seem resolved to be content with nothing less than the capture of Paris, yet the central Administration is now outside the capital; and, unless the armies of relief are conquered, the country would not necessarily be subdued, even if the capital were taken.

That an army should deliberately sit down and enclose the vast fortifications then suggested for Paris, M. Thiers considered absolutely impossible. But this was thirty years ago, and during that thirty years the art of war has completely changed. Nothing indicates this change more clearly than the language of his report, which is an able, thorough, and exhaustive examination of the question, and yet that which he says could not be, is, and he has lived to see it. He says:—"Suppose Paris defended by permanent works, by walls; the conditions of war change immediately. It is no longer a battle, it is a siege. Now an army, however great and brave it may be, cannot carry on a siege with its ordinary equipment, because there is required special materiel (artillery) that is not carried into the field, that is moved with difficulty in one's own country, and cannot be moved in that of the enemy, till after the issue of several fortunate campaigns; and because, lastly, such a siege compels a sojourn before a strong place for so many days, that a great army cannot do it for want of victuals, for want of munitions, for want of resources of every kind. The difficulties are such that they may be regarded as impossibilities. Paris, rendered capable of resisting a regular attack, will be Paris for ever delivered from the dangers and terrors of a siege."

Two things have combined to upset this prophecy—first, the use of railways in war; and, secondly, the utter destruction of the regular French army. It would have been impossible, without the use of the railway, for the Germans to have brought up their siege artillery, or to have supplied their army with provisions. The mere obstruction that has been caused by blowing up a tunnel near Chalons, and thus compelling the Germans to take to the road for some distance, has sufficiently shown how great would have been the difficulty had ordinary road traffic been the rule. So also, if the French army, though defeated, had remained uncaptured, it would have been able, while retiring on the capital, to spare a sufficient force to operate on the lines of communication.

In order to reply to it, M. Thiers puts the objection as to the impossibility of tolerating the siege of the metropolis. "What, expose a population of a million souls to the terrors of a siege, to the horrors of a bombardment, to the pangs of hunger! How in such an extremity are they to be governed or maintained? How is it possible to shut up as in a vice a great capital in which the very heart of the country beats? For it includes the Government, the Legislative Chambers, the principal organs of publicity. What, all that blockaded at once, and submitted to military duresse! The mind recoils in terror before the thought." To this M. Thiers replies:—"You see, gentlemen, that these are phantoms, which vanish when they are approached. We repeat, render the capital strong and capable of sustaining a regular attack, and in that instant you deliver it for ever from all the dangers of a siege; for, if Paris can defend itself like Metz, Strasbourg, or Lille, Paris will never be attacked." This paragraph reads strangely in the light of accomplished facts. If Paris is not to be more fortunate than Metz and Strasbourg, then its fortifications had indeed better never have been.

The report goes very minutely into the question of provisions, and shows how possible it is to place inside Paris provisions for a million and a half for sixty days. This limit of time was fixed upon as the maximum which it was necessary to consider. No enemy, he says, could exist before Paris for sixty days. It would be he and not Paris that would be starved out. It is not possible to suppose an invading army of less than from 200,000 to 250,000 men. This could not live on the country without exhausting it, and could not extend its foraging operations, without sub-dividing and exposing its force. To suppose forty or fifty days of such a sojourn is to suppose absolute impossibilities, and therefore to provision Paris for sixty days is to exceed probabilities.

Yet at our latest dates the Germans had been fully sixty days before Paris and were not starved. The possibility of feeding the city during a siege of that period has been fully demonstrated, and all that part of M. Thiers's calculation is shown to be just; indeed the task would have been very much easier had there been a month's good warning, and had the useless women and children been sent away so as to diminish the number of months. The breakdown in the calculation is as to the impossibility of the enemy feeding themselves, and here again it is the development of railway communication which introduces the element which disturbs the estimate. If the armies of relief that are gathering in France should show themselves capable of operating effectively on the lines of communication, the difficulty of feeding the invading army would be enormously enhanced, and the substance of M. Thiers's argument might still be verified, though the details of his figures may have been falsified.

The Reported Complications between America and England.—There was considerable excitement in Sydney yesterday, consequent upon a rumour that the Cerberus had arrived in Hobson's Bay, and had brought news of a rupture between England and America—this was a *canard*. Later in the day it was reported that the Government had received telegrams of a very important character—this was true; but not by any special arrival either in Melbourne or Adelaide; these telegrams reached here by the last mail, sent by the Governor of Ceylon to the governors of the various colonies of Australia. The telegram dated 24th November, (which will be found in another column,) was made public in Adelaide shortly after the arrival of the mail; and we presume it was received in Sydney *before* the arrival of the mail here; it contains nothing new; in fact, the items were given at greater length in our late European messages. With regard to the telegram dated December 1, it is evidently post dated, as the mail steamer left Galle on the 30th November; Mr. Verdon's caution to the colonies to look to their defences, as both the Russian and American questions were viewed with anxiety, is probably the latest; at all events, a private telegram, dated one day after the departure of the only means by which it could be conveyed to Australia, is to be read with considerable reserve. Our Adelaide telegram of the 22nd December, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 23rd, was to the following effect:—"The Adelaide papers contain a Government telegram, dated November 24th, sent to Ceylon to the Governor in cipher, and by him forwarded to Adelaide and the other Governors of Australian colonies; it gives a warning about the Russian question, but contains nothing new, though it makes it look somewhat dark. This telegram probably gave rise to the rumours about the Prussian fleet." The Government no doubt had sufficient reasons for withholding the publication of the telegrams given to-day, but it will be seen that whatever cause there may be for alarm existed just as much three weeks ago as now. While on this subject, we may state that the branch mail steamer is due in Adelaide on Monday next, and the Californian steamer, on the following day.

Overcrowding Steamers.—In noticing the overcrowding of steamers a few days ago, we were under the impression that Mr. Broderick, the inspector of steamers, had the power to prevent it. This is not the case. It appears that the late Mr. Dalgleish possessed this authority, but on his death it was not delegated to his successor, and the result is that there is no supervision over harbour steamers carrying passengers.

The Late Arrival of Silkworm Eggs from Japan.—We are requested by the honorary secretary of the Acclimatisation Society to state, in reference to our announcement of the distribution of this valuable stock, that a portion has been forwarded to other kindred societies and to public bodies, and that in regard to other solicitations that may be made from private persons they will be most willingly entertained from any part of the colony; as it has been determined to distribute gratuitously to such as may satisfy the society that they have a sufficiency of mulberry leaf of their own growing for the proper sustenance of the worms, and to no others. Persons receiving silkworm eggs from the society will be requested to state in writing that they desire the stock with a view to produce a commodity therefrom for sale, and not for amusement, together with an undertaking to furnish a written report of the result of their rearing, and to deliver to the honorary secretary a small portion of the cocoons and grain as specimens of the result obtained. Our country contemporaries would do well to copy this paragraph, and draw attention to the advantages so often put forward by Dr. Bennett and others of propagating the mulberry. Every landowner throughout the colonies should plant a few trees or cuttings, as their profit would in all probability greatly exceed anything they at present imagine, even if they do not rear silkworms themselves; the growth of the mulberry would in no way interfere with other produce.

Illegalities in Municipal Councils.—A correspondent writes to inquire "whether it is proper for members of a municipal council to suspend standing orders in order that they may transact business of which legal notice has not been given?" We have more than once before had occasion to point out that this practice, although often resorted to, is in direct violation of the law. The Council is, in legal phraseology, "a creature of the statute," to which it owes its existence. The 104th section of that statute expressly enacts that no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than such as has been stated in the summons which, by the same section, is required to be sent to every alderman at least twenty-four hours before the time of meeting. Section 105 provides that it shall not be necessary to set out proposed by-laws, or other business, &c., *in extenso*, in the summons; but it also provides that the "nature and intent" of the business to be transacted at the meeting shall be "clearly indicated." There were similar provisions in the old Municipalities Act (of 1858). The Council has power to make by-laws for the conduct of its own business, and if any by-law thus made—and sanctioned by the Governor—contains a provision for the temporary suspension of its own operation, it may be temporarily suspended. But the Council cannot, for an instant, suspend the operation of any part of the statute from which it derives its own authority, and by which such authority is defined and limited. Any by-law purporting to give such a power will be, to that extent, *ultra vires* and void, even although it may have an apparent legality from having been duly passed, confirmed, and gazetted; for section 158 only gives the "force of law" to regulations thus made when they are "consistent with the provisions of the (Municipalities) Act, and not repugnant to any other Act or law in force within the colony of New South Wales." It cannot, therefore, be too constantly borne in mind that it is absolutely illegal to transact any business of which due notice has not been given to all the members of the Council. We are anxious to impress this fact upon such of our readers as may have anything to do with the conduct of business in municipal councils because of the great mischief which may be done by disregarding it. Any order which may be thus made by a Council being illegal, all that may be done under such order will be equally contrary to law, and if any one is inclined to resist, may give rise to very troublesome and costly litigation. We know of one instance, some years ago, (and believe there have been others) in which the "Standing Orders" were suspended in order that a rate, of which no notice had been given, might be imposed. We believe that no one thought of raising any question as to the legality of this rate. Had it been thus questioned not one farthing of it could have been recovered by process of law, and every distraint made for its enforcement would have been a trespass for which an action might have been brought against the parties concerned. It is easy to imagine other cases in which a violation of the law in this respect might be productive of very unpleasant results. And these illegalities are the more to be condemned, because with an ordinary amount of foresight and attention to business there can be no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Act, as to notice, in their integrity. Under ordinary circumstances all the business likely to come before the Council can be foreseen, and there may be such general notices on every summons as will cover all such measures. If anything of a special character turns up suddenly, and its consideration will not keep until the next ordinary meeting, notice should be immediately given, and a special meeting held for the purpose of dealing with it.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce.—The quarterly meeting of this institution was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce. There were about a dozen members present, and Mr. J. B. Watt, chairman of the Chamber, presided. Mr. George Thornton was elected a member of the Chamber, and the meeting closed.

North Shore Wesleyan Sunday School.—In connection with the above school there were preached in the St. Leonards' Wesleyan Church, on last Lord's Day, a morning sermon by the Rev. R. N. Morris, B.A. and an evening sermon by the Rev. Mr. Kelynack. The anniversary tea meeting of the same school was held last evening in the St. Leonards' School of Arts, in which building about 200 persons sat down to a well prepared tea, which it is needless to say was done full justice to. The attendance, though good, was not near so large as would have been expected had the weather been fine. After tea had been finished the company adjourned to the pretty and commodious church—of recent erection, which forms a chief architectural adornment of the healthy suburb in which it is situated, wherein a public meeting was held. The chair was occupied by the Rev. F. W. Ward, pastor of the church, who after prayer called upon the hon. secretary of the Sunday school (Mr. John Stevenson), to read the annual report. The report, as read by Mr. Stevenson for the past year, showed that during that period the number of scholars on the school-roll had been 104, of which 44 were boys and 60 girls. The average attendance of scholars in the morning had been 40; and 60 in the afternoon. The number of children who had been added to the school throughout the year was stated in the report to be 41; during the same period 15 children had been removed. These had gone to other Sunday-schools in the neighbourhood—schools belonging to the churches in which their parents were in the habit of worshipping. There were 10 teachers on the roll, of whom the average attendance was 6 in the morning and 7 in the afternoon. The school had lost three of its teachers during the year, and it was desired that their place should be filled as soon as possible. The report, in conclusion, alluded to a somewhat backward state in the school finances, but expressed a confident belief that the deficit would not only be made good during the current year, but that a considerable surplus would be found on hand at its conclusion. Addresses, chiefly on Sunday-school work, its importance and the proper means for carrying it on effectually were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. J. S. Muir (of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, North Shore), Rev. Mr. Firth (late of Samoa), who apologised for the absence of the Rev. Mr. Watkin, and by the Rev. R. N. Morris, B.A. (Congregational clergyman of St. Leonards). At intervals between the addresses, a number of hymns were very tastefully sung by the Sunday-school children. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Ward, votes of thanks were moved on behalf of the ladies who had provided the tea and decorated the church, to the school secretary (Mr. Stevenson), and to the clergymen who had that evening favoured them with their presence and speeches. The motions were seconded by Mr. P. G. Parsons, put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation. The proceedings were brought to a close with the benediction.

Death in the Infirmary.—On Sunday last a woman named Mary Barlow, residing in Riley-street, Surry Hills, was conveyed to the Infirmary in a state of great bodily weakness, from which she never rallied, and died early yesterday morning in that institution. At 9 o'clock this morning the City Coroner will hold an inquest on the body at Gannon's Oxford Hotel, King-street, near Macquarie-street.

The Union of Irish Protestantism.—In another column will be found an article on the disendowed Churches by a correspondent whose *nom de plume* is "Buttevant," in which it is stated that in the Convention on the 24th October last, a motion was carried unanimously to accept the amalgamation of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland with the Irish Church. This extensive body had 80,000 attendants at worship, of whom 40,000 were members, 140 houses of worship, and 70 preachers. This union is an important fact in the new state of things caused by the disendowment of the Irish Church.

Juvenile Temperance Association.—The quarterly tea meeting of this association was held in the Temperance Hall last evening. After tea, Mr. H. Kellett was called upon to preside. Mr. H. B. Lee (the secretary) read a progress report, which stated that the schools connected with the association continued to enrol members, and that other schools were joining in the movement. Considerable interest was being manifested in the country districts, and it was estimated that, including the children connected with the Prince Alfred Band of Hope, there were about 8000 children associated with the society in the city and country. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Lewis, Buzacott, Pottie, Slade, Bells, and Strange during the course of the evening.

Pedigree Cattle.—Some additional particulars have been obtained relative to the cattle that arrived by the Sobraon for Messrs. Barnes and Smith. *Coriander*, the red short-horn cow, was calved February, 1867, and is by Budelight (21,342); she took the second prize at the Bath and West of England Society's show at Taunton, last year. *Gertrude*, a roan short-horn heifer, was calved August, 1868; she is by James 1st (24,202), and took first prize at the above named show. The Herefords are *Silver Star*, calved August 15, 1867, which has won 10 first prizes in England, and, according to Mr. Duckham, "was never beaten." *Lady Brandon*, calved 4th July, 1868; she took the first prize as a calf at Manchester, and second at Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1870. Gertrude's girth is 7 feet, her length 4 feet 9 inches. Coriander's girth is 7 feet 3 inches, her length 4 feet 10 inches. Silver Star girths 7 feet 2 inches, and is 5 feet in length.

The Big Gooseberry.—We are favoured at last with the big gooseberry. Attention has been drawn to it from time immemorial whenever local matter has grown scarce; but here it is at last, brought up by Mr. John Young, from Melbourne, and left at the office of the secretary of the Agricultural Society. There are specimens of six varieties grown at Ballarat, some of the berries being 3½ inches in circumference. They were consigned to Messrs. Lang and Co., of Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and, doubtless, cuttings might be obtained thence, or growers here might be put into communication with growers at Ballarat.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The Globe says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—Adv.

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LIGHT SKIFFS.—A couple of light skiffs, intended for racing purposes, and exhibiting to perfection the great skill to which colonial boatbuilders have attained in this branch of art, have recently issued from the establishment of Mr. Donelly, of Pyrmont. Lightness and strength are admirably combined in these skiffs, which do not weigh more than thirty pounds each, but which are apparently as durable as much heavier boats of their class. They have been built for Mr. Buckley, of Darling Harbour, and are now in his boat sheds.

MEDICAL WORKS.—Two valuable medical publications have recently issued from the Melbourne press. Both these books are by Dr. J. G. Beaney, a gentleman of high repute in his profession. The volumes before us are remarkably well written, and afford abundant evidence of the author's research and knowledge of the topics upon which he discourses. They contain much valuable information, and a great deal of ingenious theorising, which will doubtless be read with interest by professional men, but which would probably be regarded with aversion by the general public. The style in which the books are got up is creditable, both as regards the letterpress and the binding. One, an octavo volume of nearly 300 pages, illustrated by fifteen coloured plates, is published by Messrs. George Robertson and Co., of Melbourne; and the other, a somewhat thinner octavo volume, is published by Messrs. Walker, May, and Co., of the same city. These books are to be had of the different booksellers in Sydney.

AN INFURIATED KANGAROO.—A rather exciting adventure with an old-man kangaroo occurred last week, near Sandy Creek, where a large party of gentlemen were out shooting. The *Wagga Advertiser* of Saturday says:—At lunch time Mr. Ferdinand Tompson and one of the Mr. Bests left the party and cantered over a hill in search of kangaroos. Soon catching sight of a great big fellow quietly feeding they gave chase, but the game "old man" refused to fly and turned furiously on his pursuers. Springing on to the quarters of Mr. Best's horse and holding on by the crupper he belaboured the frightened animal with his huge tail, and made desperate open-mouthed dashes at the rider, who between the kicking of his horse and dodging the blows of his strange companion, had as much as he could do to keep his seat. On Mr. Tompson coming to his assistance, the old man flew at him after the same fashion, and for some time there was presented the strange spectacle of two flying horsemen with a monstrous kangaroo leaping from one to the other, and trying to tear them from their seats. At last the rest of the party coming up the brave old fellow was brought to grass, dying like a true Marsupial hero, biting hard amongst the dogs.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASERS AND THE LAND LAW.—On Monday, the 2nd instant, a meeting of the American Yards Free Selectors and Farmers Protection Association and of the selectors of the neighbourhood generally, was held at Ledwidge's Hotel, Wagga. The *Advertiser* states that the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the present prospects of the free selectors of the colony, and the advisability of organising measures for resisting all attempts at injurious meddling with the existing land laws. It was stated at the meeting that the general feeling of the selectors of the district was decidedly against any alterations in the residence clause of the present Act, and against any lowering of the present price of land. The selectors, it was said, had asked for no change in the land laws, and that as they were 30,000 strong, they should organise themselves and act unitedly together with a view to exercising their due weight in further legislation on the land question, by returning members to Parliament representing their views.

THE MURDERER CAMPBELL.—The *Wagga Advertiser* of Saturday reports that the preparations for the execution of the Narandera murderer, Campbell, on Tuesday morning next, are completed. The gallows, a very ugly structure of great strength, and painted black, has been erected on the right side of the gaol yard, and the gaol wall being too low to allow a sufficient fall, a huge hole some seven feet deep has been dug immediately beneath the drop which will answer that purpose. The executioner, Elliott, arrived on Wednesday, and is kept to close quarters in the gaol. The Under-Sheriff will probably arrive to-day. The condemned man has, we understand, made a statement, admitting the full justice of his fate and giving some details of the murder, but the particulars will not be made known until after the execution.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During a storm on Thursday evening (says the *Deniliquin Chronicle* of the 5th instant) a lad named Philip Haxall, 13 years of age, residing with his parents at North Deniliquin, left home in the evening to fetch some goats that were depasturing not far away. The goats came home without the lad, and an alarm being thus created, he was sought for next day by a large party of horsemen, but they failed to find him. On Saturday a still larger body of horsemen assembled, and the search was attempted more systematically, but some not approving of the general plan adopted, appear to have followed their own ideas of what was best, and Mr. Henry Lee, accompanied by his son, Mr. W. Gibson, and Mr. John King with his dog, went off in the direction of the old Conargo track, and, when about two miles and a half from Deniliquin, the behaviour of the dog drew their attention to a dead limb of a tree lying on the ground, where the lad was found reclining on his side dead. Deceased had evidently nestled behind the dead log for protection during the storm, and while lying there had been struck.

INDIGENOUS FRUITS.—In a notice specially referring to a supposed newly discovered native fruit, the *Maitland Mercury* of Saturday has some general remarks on the advantages that might be derived from the cultivation of native fruits in general. It seems a specimen of the recently found fruit was forwarded to Maitland by Mr. O. E. Middleton, of Tuwullewah, Phoenix Park, Morpeth, who describes the tree as growing upright, having shady foliage, and bearing plentifully fruit of which his children were very fond. The flavour of the fruit is described to us as a very pleasant pure acid, more nearly resembling the tamarind than any other acid fruit, and not so strong an acid in flavour as the lime or the native currant. A moderate fleshy substance, of orange colour when ripe, surrounds a small nut-shaped kernel, rather soft. As described by Mr. Middleton, the leaf resembles the loquat leaf, but is larger, the leaf is over nine inches long and over three inches broad, nearly of the same colour as the loquat, but more pointed at the end. The stem has a brown fluted bark, with a kind of woolly surface, and the back rib of the leaf is similarly clothed. The leaf is green on both surfaces, the upper surface shiny, the lower dull. When the ripe fruit drops out of the cluster, it leaves behind it its opened covering, a small cockle in shape, and of a yellow or light dirty orange colour. The fruit is one well worthy of cultivation, and in the hands of the skilful nurserymen of Sydney and Melbourne might become so readily propagated, and perhaps improved, as to add a really valuable fruit to our gardens and orchards.

A BULL KILLED BY A SNAKE.—The *Cooma Mercury* hears that Mr. Joseph, of the Maharatta station, has lost the well-known imported and justly celebrated bull, Earl of Carlisle. The animal had been placed in a paddock, and on the 22nd instant was found dead outside the fence, the appearance of the beast at once betokening death from snake bite. The Earl was six years old, and was valued by the owner and residents of the district as a superior animal.

CURIOUS FORM OF CONFESSION.—A laconic acknowledgment of guilt, leaving a good deal to be assumed, is reported by the *Maitland Mercury* to have been made by a man named Joseph Connelly of Marrowbone Ridges, Cessnock. He came into town on Friday and gave himself up to senior-sergeant Kerrigan, saying, "I had a few words with my brother, and my father tells me my brother is dead." The coroner with a doctor and the police went in the evening to investigate the matter.

HELLER'S WONDERS IN MUSIC AND DIABLERIE.—The approaching departure of Mr. Heller from this colony would in itself, in some degree, account for the select and yet densely crowded audiences which assemble nightly at the School of Arts to hear and see that unrivalled performer in music and magic—one whose varied entertainments are not less full of sparkling fun, and extraordinary optical delusions, than they are admirably illustrated by his singular art as a *pianiste*, so excellent as altogether to satisfy the most fastidious taste. The ease and joyous abandon of Mr. Heller's manner in what he does gives, moreover, a telling effect to all his brilliant displays as a magician, whilst his powers as a conversationalist are such that every shot tells smartly upon the delighted audience. Last night an attractive change of programme appeared yet further to have intensified the appreciation of the public for "Heller's Wonders;" the house being crowded in every part. The first portion of the new programme was devoted to "magic," the second to "music," the third to the marvels of "clairvoyance," and the fourth to a novelty that realises the mysteries of the "Brothers Davenport," and something more. The "Story of the Little Bird" is a charming little *melange* of poetry and sleight of hand, which excites shouts of well-pleased wonder from the juveniles, and from children of an elder growth. "The Slave of the Lamp" is quizzical and clever; preferred by the boys even to the magical canary. "Snuffing the Candle" is a feat which also excites great astonishment; and an equal amount of approval was challenged for the guinea trick, and the feat with the flowers. The elaborate and wonderful performance which is styled a "New Idea in Water Colours" is also a very capital trick, creating as much amusement as astonishment. All of these will, it is understood, be repeated again to-night. By no means the least treat last night was Mr. Heller's performance on his magnificent grand Erard Pianoforte, imported for him by Wilkie and Webster, of Melbourne. He played an andante and capriccio by Mendelssohn and the "Tarantella," in a very masterly style, with a brilliancy of execution, a power of expression, and an exquisite *accentuation of the music*, beyond all praise. A satirical (but instructive) piece of pantomime on pianoforte practice followed, and afforded great amusement; the second part concluding with Jullien's Drum Polka (by the Goblins), which elicited roars of laughter, and exclamations of surprise. Miss Haydee's elegant exemplification of second sight was as successful as ever, and seems to be quite as much admired as when it was first exhibited. The entertainment concluded with a very clever *explanation* of the "Davenport Mystery," and other yet more mysterious attendant phenomena—the said explanation (as usual) leaving everybody more mystified than before. The same programme, or nearly the same, will, it is understood, be presented again this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

KIAMA.

MONDAY.

MR. John Stewart was returned for this electorate without opposition. No excitement.

ARALUEN.

MONDAY.

It is reported that a quartz reef, ten feet wide, was discovered in the vicinity of Araluen. The ground has been taken up by several individuals. Another one, about five miles away, has also been discovered, and samples of gold are on view at the Oriental Bank.

WEST MAITLAND.

MONDAY.

A man, named Conolly, caused the death of his brother at Cessnock. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned.

Mrs. Dr. Liddell died last night suddenly.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS ELECTION.

TAMWORTH, MONDAY.

The following is the state of the poll, so far;—

	Levy.		Bennett.
Tamworth	119	..	111
Gunnedah	23	..	19
Moonbi	25	..	16

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

Traffic has been resumed on the Essenden Railway.

The police made a raid on the inhabitants of Romeo-lane, and arrested twenty dissipated characters, who were all sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

A baker named Brown, residing at St. Kilda, was with his son thrown from a cart to-day; the boy was killed instantly, and Brown was severely injured.

The Governor is still in Gippsland.

A fire occurred yesterday in the *Age* office: the sub-editor's and reporters' rooms, with files of newspapers, were destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

Flour opened firm at an advance of 10s. per ton; millers quote at £13 to £14, and bread is up to 7d. per loaf.

ARRIVED.—Macedon (s.), from Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Sea Nymph, barque, from Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

MONDAY.

The directors of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN COMPLICATIONS.

WE are indebted to the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. John Robertson) for the following extract from telegram from Agent-General, London, 25th November, 1870, via Galle, to Chief Secretary, Sydney:—"Relations with Russia very doubtful." The subjoined is a copy of telegram from Secretary of State to his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales:—"Russia has formally declared to Powers, parties to treaty, 1856, that she no longer holds herself bound by those treaties so far as they restrict her sovereignty in the Black Sea, and has denounced the special convention with Turkey restricting number of war vessels stationed in Black Sea, but disavows intention of reopening Eastern question. The British Government answered that they would give no sanction to the course announced by Russia. They can only hope that conciliatory conduct on the part of the different Powers may avert the complications involved in Russian notification.—London, 24th November. French have gained some partial success, but general position of belligerents much unmoved. Negotiations for an armistice failed." Sir H. Robinson (Governor of Ceylon) adds, "Last few words of cipher cannot be made out, but supposed to mean chances of peace not likely." Private telegram, December 1st, states:—"Complications very serious America and England on Alabama claim."

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played at Parramatta on Monday, 2nd January, between the Essex C. C. and the Union C. C., and resulted in an easy victory for the Essex with eight wickets to spare.

UNION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Brodie, b Chapman	6	Hawkesly, b Hilliard	2
Power, b Chapman	2	Brummer, b Chapman	1
Turpin, b Chapman	2	Savage, c Edwards	0
Orr, c Pugh, b Lucas	3	Whiteman, b Chapman	1
Byrnes, b Chapman	2	Power, b Hilliard	0
Brummer, b Chapman	6	Brodie, c Chapman	5
Hawkesley, b Chapman	11	Orr, not out	10
Whiteman, b Lucas	1	Rae, b Hilliard	0
Nagle, b Lucas	16	Turpin, b Hilliard	0
Rae, b Lucas	3	Nagle, st Russell	0
Savage, c Deery, b Lucas	0	Byrnes, b Chapman	1
B 3, w 1	4	B 3, w 3	6
Total........	56	Total........	26

ESSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings	
A. Lucas, c Rae, b Brodie	2	Chapman, b Brodie	8
G. Lucas, c Byrnes, b Turpin	2	Josephson, not out	12
Russell, b Orr	0	Hilliard, b Turpin	15
Chapman, b Brodie	8	Pugh, not out	1
Jessop, b Orr	2		
Josephson, leg before wicket	6	Total........	36
Deery, b Orr	4		
Pugh, b Orr	0		
Hilliard, b Orr	20		
Edward, b Brodie	0		
Welch, not out	0		
Byes	3		
Total........	47		

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Victoria Yards, at 3, Fat Cattle.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Rushcutter Bay, near Toll-bar, at 12, Lease of Butcher's Shop, &c.; also, Horses, Saddles, Fittings, Scales, Weights, &c.
W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Hats, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Portland Cement.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes, Elastic Webb, &c.
GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Watches, &c.
G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Derwent-street, Glebe, at 12, Household Furniture and Effects.

LECTURE.—Last evening, the Rev. J. S. Whitmee re-delivered his lecture on the South Sea Missions, at the Newtown Congregational Church. There was a good attendance, considering the very unfavourable state of the weather. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland. The lecturer, who has lately visited the Ellice and Gilbert and other islands in the South Seas, in the missionary ship John Williams, has brought with him to Sydney a large collection of articles of dress, weapons of war, and other things made and used by some of the South Sea Islanders, which he exhibits and explains to his audiences. He gives a very interesting account of the success of the Christian missions in the South Seas. The lecture is to be repeated during this week, at the Congregational churches at Bourke-street, Woollahra, and Petersham.

TAMBAROORA QUARTZ CRUSHING.—A correspondent, writing from Tambaroora under date 5th instant says:—"The past year has been anything but a profitable one for the engine proprietors, except for those fortunate enough to have their machines in close proximity to the reefs. The unprecedented fall of rain for the past twelve months having rendered the roads quite impassable, the Victoria, the Excelsior, and the Rose of England crushing machines, which are situated some three miles from the great source of supply, had a long spell of it. As a consequence the accumulation of quartz on the hill is considerable. During the last twelve months the Victoria has had only a partial supply of quartz for thirty-five weeks' work. The quantity crushed has only been 1313 tons 14 cwt., which gave 9454 ounces of gold, or an average of nearly 7¼ ounces to the ton."

WE are requested by Messrs. William Price and Company to draw attention to their opening sale of drapery, clothing, and general Manchester goods, to take place this day, at their New Rooms, 329, George-street, punctually at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

V.

IN the preceding articles upon the subject of the omnibus traffic, the causes of public dissatisfaction have been pointed out, and the necessity has been urged for some more complete and equitable system. The agitation which has taken place has not been without its beneficial results, although much remains to be done. Notwithstanding the limited improvements which have been made, it needs a not very close attention to the omnibus traffic to show that it is still far from satisfactory. Public vehicles are often little better than public nuisances. The amount of discomfort endured by passengers from ill-constructed and badly ventilated coaches is lamentable, and the disregard of the conditions of the license in regard to numbers is discreditable. The discredit, however, must be shared by passengers who force themselves into coaches having already their licensed number. The annoyance is generally submitted to because of the greater inconvenience attendant on the making of a formal complaint. If, however, it were understood that passengers might stop an omnibus at any police station, or direct the attention of any police officer on duty, to instances of overcrowding, or other infraction of the by-laws; and if in every case of the kind the police were bound to prosecute, there would be some chance of a thorough reformation, and the public would cease to suffer hardship where their comfort ought to be consulted.

The suburban municipalities naturally claim a right to control the licensed vehicles which pass through their districts; but one of the grounds upon which that right is sometimes asserted is unjust. The Mayor of Sydney said that the fees derived from the omnibus traffic helped to keep the streets in order. Mr. St. Julian, who had been Mayor of two suburban municipalities, and who was in favour of placing the entire management of the traffic in the hands of a paid commission, spoke of omnibuses as paying "like other vehicles for the use of those roads for which they pay toll, just as they pay in the way of license fees for the use of the city and suburban roads, and for inspection, not as a tax." Mr. S. H. Pearce, who had been repeatedly Mayor of Randwick, was of opinion that a portion of the license fees should be set apart for general expenses of the commissioners, and the remaining portion divided between the city of Sydney and the suburban municipalities on some equitable principle. He said:—"I think it would be right that these omnibuses, which cut up the streets so dreadfully, should pay something towards mending them." Similar evidence is given by other witnesses.

The omnibuses, no doubt, cut up the streets very severely, and perhaps more than any other vehicles; but they carry more passengers than any other vehicles running on the roads, and there seems to be no good reason why they should pay fees for the repair of the roads while the private brougham, the butcher's cart, and the furniture dealer's van are permitted to use the roads without a similar proportionate payment. In municipalities rates are raised for the repair of the streets, and the ratepayers have a right to use them. The omnibuses run for the convenience of the ratepayers, and they ought not to be taxed to pay for that for which payment has been made already. The object of licensing should not be revenue, but efficient supervision and control. Sufficient for this purpose ought to be raised and an adequate number of officers should be employed to see that the conditions imposed on the licensees are performed to the very letter. There would then be an end to overcrowding, to loitering, to overcharging. The relations between the drivers and the public would not be embittered by constant disputes and annoyances which now make travelling by omnibus exceedingly disagreeable. The division of what is technically called the "trotting" traffic, and its distribution in various parts of the city instead of allowing it to be confined to one main street, is a great improvement upon the previous want of arrangement. Still, as Sydney grows, notwithstanding such divisions, it will be impossible to carry on the street traffic except under strict regulations; and the more efficient the service is made, the less expensive and cumbersome will it be to the capital.

The omnibus traffic is most expensively conducted owing to the number of separate interests. A company would be able to perform the work more efficiently at a much smaller cost. But whether it be performed by two hundred individual proprietors or by one company, it is tolerably clear that the street traffic must come in some way directly under the cognisance of the police. This is acknowledged by some of the witnesses, who also advocate the appointment of a Board or a Commission. Mr. J. Graham, the Mayor of Marrickville, said he thought a "remedy might be provided by the appointment of a Board, and making Captain M'Lerie the chairman of it. If he had that office he would be able to place his police officers on the lines of road where they were most required, in order to have supervision over these men. I would rather they should be called commissioners, only I know there is an objection to the name." The name matters little, so long as there are sufficient guarantees for the performance of the duties. Commissions are often very expensive, and this, no doubt, has brought the name into disfavour among economists.

The report of the select committee was followed up by a bill to carry out its conclusions. This measure was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Tunks, on the 7th December last, and will, no doubt, be fully considered in due time. It is intended to repeal previous Acts, and parts of Acts, applicable to stage carriages and boats, and also sections 129 and 153 of the Municipalities Act, "so far as they affect municipalities situated wholly or partially within the police district of Sydney." The 129th clause of the Municipalities Act empowers the Council of any municipality to impose a fixed charge on public vehicles, whether such vehicles are licensed by the city of Sydney or not. It has been taken advantage of by a few municipalities, and the practice would no doubt soon become general, chiefly because of the power to control. The recently-published by-laws of the Borough of Newtown contain regulations under the 129th clause. This bill, introduced by Mr. Tunks, will require careful attention in committee, judging from the schedule in regard to clause 153, which relates to by-laws concerning a variety of things besides public vehicles.

It is proposed to establish three commissioners to carry out the provisions of the Act. These commissioners are to be incorporated as "The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners." The Mayor of Sydney and the Inspector-General of Police are to be commissioners by virtue of their respective offices, and the third commissioner is to be elected by the members of the municipal councils within the Sydney Police District. The Mayor of Sydney is to be chairman. The term of office is to be three years, and the remuneration by fees to be determined in committee. The clause at present stands thus:—"The Mayor of Sydney, whilst acting as a commissioner, and the commissioner elected in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, shall be each entitled to receive out of the 'Metropolitan Transit Fund,' hereinafter described, for each attendance at a duly constituted meeting of the Board the sum of *two pounds*, provided that if only one of the said commissioners be in attendance at such meeting, whereat a quorum shall be present, then such commissioner shall receive the sum of *four pounds* from the said fund." The commissioners are to be empowered to rent premises, to appoint such officers and servants for the effective administration of the Act as they may deem requisite, and to determine upon the remuneration; to make by-laws and appoint and regulate public stands; to fix and recover penalties, and do other things necessary to carry out the Act efficiently. The money received by the commissioners is to be employed in the following manner, namely, in paying—

1. All authorised expenses and charges incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

2. The balance at the credit of the Public Vehicles Account after the said payments shall be divided annually in proportions amongst the various Municipal Councils within the police district of Sydney in equitable proportion to the length and wear and tear of road maintained by each such Council.

3. The balance at the credit of the Boat Account shall be expended in keeping the watermen's boxes and landing stairs and wharfs in repair and lighting the same with gas or otherwise.

This is a practicable mode of dealing with the question. There are some parts of the bill which may, with advantage, be amended in committee, as, for instance, that relating to the mode of distributing the fees; and it will be a good time when the state of politics in the Assembly renders it possible to deal with this and some other matters of social importance.

THE DISENDOWED CHURCHES.

AMIDST the din of war and the clash of arms, and the conflict of opinions respecting the claims of the victors and the rights of the conquered, and the perplexities of future complications, one has had scarcely a moment to give to the contemplation of those peaceful sacrifices, and efforts, which revive out of apparent loss, the machinery of two great Churches in Ireland. Under other circumstances, after so great a change as that wrought under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, after so fierce a struggle, after a prescription of so many centuries, after so many predictions on the one side of resulting ruin, on the other of national regeneration, every eye, we might expect, would be watchful of the result—more especially as the experiment is one now acknowledged on all sides as one to be attempted likewise in an extended degree, beyond the channel of St. George. In the interval between our monthly war news—which may, we hope, soon again become news of peace—it may well comfort us to see that neither the fears of too sensitive friends, nor the hopes of too violent enemies, have much chance of being realised.

On the first day of this year the Act for disendowing the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches of Ireland came into action, and brought neither despair nor undue poverty on either, but found them both more strong individually and more brotherly in their combination than ever they have been in their history.

So soon as ever the fierce battle was over, although the sting of alleged injustice continued to be expressed, as practical men the members of each Church set to work to devise a remedy. Wherever the Protestant population was dense, or its members, if few, wealthy, of course the stipends of ministers might be supplied without endowments, as in the case of Congregational churches in England, and of all churches in New South Wales. But Ireland would prove the very severest test of the Congregational principle. In many parts the Protestants are so scattered and poor that we may well excuse the churches for shrinking from the attempt to do without endowment or sustentation fund.

To the Presbyterians the task was much more simple than to the Episcopalians. Their Regium Donum was an allowance of sixty pounds yearly to each pastor, whose chief income therefore had already been habitually made up by the contributions of his flock; the machinery of a voluntarily supported church were already there, and the assemblies—chiefly the laity—quickly organised a system, by commutation of the life-interests of the ministers in that £60, supplemented by a sustentation fund, and notably by that plan recommended by Dr. Chalmers of a universal penny-a-week from every member, by which, instead of £60, each minister shall have £100 to £150 and a manse, in addition to local supplies—a good prospect for the first year after disendowment.

The Episcopal Church had a far more complicated task, but she was equal to it. Not only were the problems to be solved more various and intricate, but the need of endowment was much more severe. Her children, through the South and West, and indeed everywhere except in a few counties, were scattered in dozens and half-dozens and twenties, and were often as poor as the poorest of the Roman Catholic peasantry. There were questions of curates, of rectors, of bishops—questions of the constitution of a church body to be acknowledged by the State as authorised to receive the church buildings, &c., and there were warm debates in convention, in which some of the ablest men in the kingdom, lay and clerical, took part. There has only been a convention as yet. The General Synod is to be the body to wield the free legislative powers of the Irish Church. Financial matters look decidedly hopeful. Until the Church is settled and Synod in action, this must be considered merely on the threshold; still, enough has been done to indicate the probable success of the disendowed Church to endow itself. The subscriptions already amount to £275,000, and there has been no general appeal through the parishes yet. There has been besides this an *annual* sum secured of £18,000. The commutation of the life interests of the clergy is estimated at a gain of £500,000, and there are £500,000 to be handed over to the Church body in lieu of more recent private endowments. There is a most generous offer on the part of several landlords, to endow the churches to which they hitherto paid tithe rent charge with the same sums which they had previously paid. Some have offered compensation to the Church from their own compensation for advowsons and other Church property.

The feeling is decidedly in favour rather of increasing than diminishing the number of bishops, for there is a proposal already to re-erect and re-endow two of the sees suppressed many years ago, although, of course, those endowments must come from other sources than the general fund. One of the sees—that of Clogher, a clergyman, Mr. Potter, has generously offered to endow at his own expense—meanwhile, there are large contributions awaiting the settlement of things, and England has not been touched yet. England, however, is sure to help largely. A letter was read by the Primate in the Convention, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing "an anxious desire that the thorough unity which has hitherto bound the two branches of the Church may be maintained, acknowledging the duty of coming forward to befriend the Irish branch with material aid, and stating that as soon as affairs in Ireland are sufficiently advanced to let them understand its exact future position, his Grace hoped not only to move himself, but to be followed by all his episcopal brethren." The Primate stated, "that nothing could be more friendly or liberal than the aid which the Archbishop had privately confided his intention to afford."

On the whole, the Irish Church will have ample means, when now enabled to use them with economy and efficiency, to supplement parochial efforts and bring the Gospel to the poor of her flock.

But finances are only a means to an end; and far more promising in our estimation is the brotherly feeling which is fostered between the two disendowed Churches, and, indeed, between them and all the smaller communities. Whatever there was in the ritual of the Episcopal Church, which, however explicable by theologians, seemed naturally to offend the brethren of other Churches, if they can be removed without sacrifice of principle, the Church is determined to remove. A committee has already been appointed respecting the revision of the Prayer-book, and even the convention, without waiting for the Synod, has inserted in the Constitution an explanation of the word "priest" as meaning "Presbyter," as a first instalment. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly spoke from his chair, of the Church. These Churches are no longer jealous rivals, but sisters. But the new and increased confidence, the new "Eirenicon," has been more completely exemplified. In the Convention, on the 24th October last, a motion was carried unanimously to accept the proffered amalgamation of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland with the Irish Church. The movement had originated with the Methodists. That body had 80,000 attendants at services, 40,000 members, 140 houses of worship, and 70 preachers—a number exceeding all the other Protestant denominations in Ireland outside the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. They are perhaps the most useful arm any missionary church can have—courageous, self-denying, humble, and enthusiastic, they gather in the trophies of the cross from the fairs and markets, from the cottages of the peasants, the lanes and alleys of the towns—scoff and ridicule they bear patiently for their Lord's sake; they cannot fail to bring a blessing with them where they go.

The shaking off of State trammels, although involving the shaking off of State emolument and of State dignity, launches those Churches on a new and more active career, and that career, now having no longer any attractive mixture for envy, and no stain of injustice or inequality, attracts the sympathies and cordial goodwill of all of whatever politics, within or without their pale.

BUTTEVANT.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Gin	275	14	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	1	17	6
Whisky	0	12	3
Rum...	175	10	0
Perfumed spirits	11	16	11
All other spirits	28	0	0
Wine	192	8	8
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	0	2	3
Tobacco and snuff	126	2	6
—— unmanufactured	90	0	0
Cigars	47	5	0
Tea	1138	0	3
Sugar (unrefined)	870	9	[illegible]
Rice...	25	16	6
Warehouse rent	25	15	[illegible]
Pilotage	39	1	[illegible]
Dues	2	10	0
Ad valorem	483	13	[illegible]
Total...	£4094	5	4

The Constitution, from San Francisco, arrived to-day, with lumber, salmon, and other Californian produce.

A general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce took place to-day, when the annual report of the committee was read. On motion by the chairman (Mr. J. B. Watt), its consideration was postponed until next Monday. In the meantime the report will be printed and circulated. The necessity of an amended insolvency law was discussed and a committee appointed to examine the present English Act with a view to suggest any alterations they might deem desirable to the Law Reform Commissioners, who have signified their intention to deal with this subject.

Business in the import markets presented no signs of improvement to-day. Breadstuffs opened very firm. Wheat in active request, and offers to buy for forward delivery if Adelaide houses would accept a fair offer. No sales of any importance are likely to occur prior to the receipt of English news, which may be looked for about this day week. We are informed that a portion of the shipment ex Ellen Stuart consists of Adelaide flour—rather an unusual export from Sydney to England. Brandies opened steady at last week's rates, business confined to trade lots. Yellow sugars are wanted by the trade at full rates, other qualities quiet.

The following is Mr. H. Kains-Jackson's grain report, which appears every month in the London *Times*. It is dated October 10th, at which time there were no rumours of complications either with Russia or America. Subsequent events threatened to disturb existing relations with two sources from which a large portion of English supplies was derived. These, which must have an important influence upon the home markets, could not have been taken into consideration by the writer, who was also unaware of the fact that the surplus of the crop in South Australia is expected to be about 120,000 tons.

Plenty has not been driven from us by war, nor, except in the invested towns of France, and in the direct paths of the armies, does any scarcity of food exist. Corn is in abundant European supply, and where it is wanted there are local reasons that keep it from the local demand. Of this the current quotations of wheat are sufficient evidence, whether the figures be taken from the markets of London, Berlin, Trieste, Egypt, Odessa, New York, or San Francisco. A month ago value was falling for wheat, under the first abundant deliveries from English growers and liberal imports; the currencies were low, and this tendency was not desirable. I then looked for a reaction upward to the extent of 5s per quarter, and in fact there has been a recovery of 2s to 3s per quarter during the last three weeks, although the *Gazette* average of English wheat remains at its former level, between 46s and 47s per quarter. For the year ending Michaelmas the highest and lowest prices of wheat have been 54s 11d, August 6; and 40s 7d, February 26. The high level of August prompted the heavy shipments which are now arriving or that are on their way, and their effect, as anticipated, disturbs and overweighs the autumn trade. To some extent they mislead, as they are out of proportion to the quantity that would come at the present level of prices. The grain ships now estimated on passage are 686, against 609 in 1869, and 482 in 1868; of these, 362 are laden with wheat, and 219 with maize. The latter comes from Odessa, Galatz, Ibrail, Sulina, and Kustendjie; while of wheat 178 cargoes are Taganrog alone, San Francisco only sending 20. If politics have their surprises in the successes and resources of Prussia, so has commerce, although they mostly pass unheeded. In the time of the Irish famine great efforts were made to bring food to the starving people, and the world, of course including America, sent us some three and a-half million quarters of maize. For many years afterwards the annual quantity (for twelve seasons) was not half this bulk, but since 1861 the shipments of America have largely increased, and on an average we receive three million quarters. Now, in 1869 and this season, the value of maize in New York has been much above London prices, so that not a shipload has been forwarded, and yet the development of the Danubian Provinces and adjacent districts has been so progressive that in 1869 they alone could send us four million quarters, and thus they have become a great source of food supply, that political economists may well desire to keep always open to England, as the great rival to the United States in maize, as Russia is of wheat. The above statement is sufficient, without referring to the increased production of Hungary, to show that each year the calculations of importers have to be modified, and certainly the present season is not to be judged by others. If for the year ended August, 1870, we have received about 10½ million quarters of wheat and flour, four million quarters of oats, and 4,100,000 quarters of maize (each total being in excess of the totals of the three previous years), we must not conclude we shall so easily obtain the same bulk this next year. Our own crops are better, and our actual wants are smaller, but the future wants of both the great countries now at war will be out of all proportion to what they were last year. Happily for Germany, the fine autumn there is very favourable for seeding the land, and no occupation by a foreign army prevents the usual tillage; but in France the area of wheat left uncultivated must be of great extent, and a deficiency will probably result equally large as that which may be set down to direct devastation by French and Prussian troops. It is somewhat singular that in the month of August last, Prussia and Mecklenburg managed to export 700,000 cwt. of wheat to the United Kingdom, against 126,000 cwt. in 1868—the reverse might have been expected—while Turkey, &c., that usually forwards 300,000 to 400,000 cwt. only sent 14,591 cwt. America, in August, 1869, sent 1,350,000 cwt.; this year, 838,660 cwt.; and from Montreal the autumn shipments are not expected to be more than one-fourth of what they were last year. The above figures show what great elements of uncertainty exist in the corn trade, and lead to the conclusion that broad views must necessarily be more correct than technical and statistical ones. Accordingly, if we take a general survey of the grain trade at present, its position is sound, production is equal to consumption, and the harvests of Europe and America are quite equal to the food wants of the people. For this reason, prices should remain moderate. Again, the complications of politics, and the terrible hostilities of which we have not yet seen the end, positively forbid trifling with grain supplies. Value is now, all round, quite low—for wheat English, 45s to 52s; for American, the same; for Russian and similar sorts, 42s to 46s per quarter; flour, from 33s to 38s per sack, for all ordinary qualities; barley, 26s to 44s; oats 20s to 28s; peas, 38s to 42s; beans, 34s to 40s; while potatoes are abundant, and in excess of demand, at about £3 to £5 per ton. The yield of hops and the crops of apples are large and fine, but the green keep in the fields and the winter root crops are not satisfactory; nor may we forget that the forage crops of England and France were almost valueless. As expected, the wheat, flour, and oat trade with France has collapsed from the difficulties of transit, and the necessarily protracted settlement of accounts when a metropolis is besieged, and the occupation of bankers is gone, with that of the Post Office; but a return to peace would quickly restore the equilibrium of demand and supply, and again make France a large English customer. The markets of other countries offer no special features of interest, if perhaps we notice as an exception that at Berlin value is rather lower than at other centres of trade. The course of business in the corn trade for the week now ending has not been encouraging in London, but the country markets, including Liverpool, report prices firm under a healthy demand. Of late Mark-lane has lagged behind other places, for although since the war the publication of monthly stocks has closed, the warehouses are well filled. Yet, as the grain is mostly held by strong hands, and millers cannot much longer delay making their purchases for the winter, there are no reasons for quotations to sink lower, while on the contrary, several exist that should keep trade healthy, and even active, if, as I expect, value is maintained or advanced to a point between 48s and 50s per quarter.

De Beer's Melbourne Monthly Shipping and Freight Report of the 2nd instant states:—

The favourable weather which has prevailed throughout the colony since date of my last advices of 5th ultimo has permitted large quantities of wool to be brought to the seaboard, and consequently the shipments made during that period to England have been upon a scale of considerable magnitude, as many as thirteen clipper ships, all of large tonnage, having been dispatched for London, embracing the following, viz., the Anglesey, Mandrill, Ben Nevis, Loch Leven, Lincolnshire, British Envoy, Jerusalem, Marpesia, Juliet, Alumbagh, Colonial Empire, City of Vienna, and Jason; leaving on the berth—the majority well filled up, and all actively loading—the George Thompson, Nineveh, Wave of Life, Niagara, Loch Ness, Hydaspes, British Monarch, Kent, Yorkshire, Dallam Tower, Newcastle, Trevelyan, Phineas, Pendleton, and Great Britain (s.). Rates of freight continue firm at the same rates current during last month, viz.:—¾d per lb. for greasy wool and ⅞d for scoured; tallow, 60s per ton of 20 cwt.; preserved meats, 35s to 40s per ton of 40 feet. Attempts were made during the month to obtain an advance upon the above rates, but did not succeed, owing to several ships having been on the berth from the commencement of the season, and anxious for dispatch, and the majority of agents and shipmasters being satisfied with the comparatively fair rates now and hitherto procurable. The daily receipts of wool from the interior are large, and quite sufficient to keep the shipping on the berth actively going, and such will doubtless continue to be the case further on in the new year than usual, consequent upon the delay caused by the late floods, which set in at the beginning of the season. The passenger trade to England during the month, notwithstanding the number of fine ships which have left, has been dull, but some animation may now be looked forward to, the favourable season for arrival at home being now near at hand. The Great Britain (s.) arrived here on the 4th December, after a splendid run of 58 days. This steamer will leave for Liverpool on the 11th instant, with her a full cargo of produce and a complete passenger list. The grain harvest both in this and the contiguous colony of South Australia is now near at hand—in fact, has already commenced throughout the latter—and a considerable amount of tonnage will be required for some months to come for the shipment to England, Mauritius, Java, &c., of the surplus production of wheat in that and in our own colony, which promises to become, next to wool, our chief article of export. As an indication of what may be anticipated as to the shipments of the above cereal from Adelaide, it is pleasing to be able to advise that already three engagements have been made here for ships now in our waters to proceed to the above port to load for London direct, viz.:—The British barque Warrior, 397 tons; the Norwegian barque Talisman, 502 tons; and the Danish barque Odense, 249 tons—the former at 50s, and the two latter at 55s per ton of 2240 lb.; and at these figures a fair amount of additional tonnage could be placed, and similar rates are likely to be maintained, but, from present appearances, it is only right to state that attempts for an advance might be met with a cessation of shipments, and comparing the rates now offered with those by last advices ruling in India, China, and the rice ports, the balance will be found considerably in favour of loading in the colonies. It is quite probable that during the next three or four months a fair portion of the cargoes of ships leaving this for London will consist of Victorian wheat. In extra colonial charters but few transactions have been concluded, and are comprised in the engagement of the British barque Kassa, 325 tons register, hence to Calcutta and back with produce, at a lump sum close upon £1400. The Norwegian barque Skjold, with coals from Newcastle to Manilla, thence to this port, with sugar and hemp, at 60s. for the round; and for the same voyage, via Hong Kong, the brig Greyhound has been taken up on about similar terms. The colonial-owned schooner Eliza Firth, 143 tons register, proceeds to Colombo with a cargo of bone dust, to return with coffee, &c., getting for the round a lump sum of £650; and for same port the colonial brig Nightingale, 242 tons, takes a full cargo of patent coffee bone manure at 24s per ton. The brig Bravo, also colonial-owned, has been taken up to load guano at Malden Island for Launceston (Tasmania), at 42s per ton. There are no transactions failing to be reported in coal freights, but a moderate amount of tonnage could be placed at the following rates:—Loading at Newcastle, 22s 6d for Hongkong; Shanghai, 28s; Singapore, 20s; Galle, 18s; San Francisco, 24s. Only one transaction has occurred during the month in horse freights to India, viz., the British ship Thomas Stephens, 1507 tons, at a lump sum of £1250, for Madras."

WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL, WAVERLEY.—The anniversary tea meeting in connection with this school was held in the schoolroom last evening. Afterwards a public meeting was held in the church, which, having been lately painted and renovated, has a neat appearance. The attendance was good, considering the weather. The Rev. G. Hurst (President of the Wesleyan Conference) occupied the chair. The Rev. G. Woolnough, B.A., opened the meeting with prayer. The secretary (Mr. J. Macpherson) read the annual report, which showed that there was a total of 56 males and 58 females—114 children in all—upon the school roll; the average attendance had been 78, having been diminished by the prevalence of wet weather during the year. There were eight male and seven female teachers; catechumen classes had been formed for the instruction of the elder children, of whom a number had been transferred from the school to the church. The library had been improved by the addition of a number of books; it contained 331 volumes for the use of the children, and 81 volumes for the teachers' use. The treasurer's balance sheet showed the receipts to have been £15 15s., and the expenditure about £15; a credit balance of 15s. remained. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. G. Woolnough, the Rev. G. Martin, and the chairman.

PUGH'S QUEENSLAND ALMANAC, &C.—No more valuable work of this kind is issued in the Australian colonies. Exclusive of extraneous matter its contents occupy 348 pages, in clear and easily legible print. The ordinary calendar is full of the data usually sought for in these annuals, and great care seems to have been taken in preparing copious notes of historical occurrences interesting to the colonies. There are besides a law calendar, gardening calendar, memoranda of chronological and festival terms, weather predictions (Saxby's), astronomical and meteorological observations, details of Government departments, commission of the peace, and particulars with regard to the legal and clerical professions, municipalities, masonic bodies, &c. There is a large amount of other matter not only worthy of perusal, but of retention, by all who are concerned in the colony of Queensland. A large part of the work is taken up in what appears to be carefully prepared papers referring to matters of use to persons connected with nautical pursuits, such as the tables and sailing directions. It likewise embraces directories for town and country, and a general sketch of Queensland. A neat map of the colony accompanies the almanac.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BLACKALL.—In noticing the death of the Governor of Queensland, the *Darling Downs Gazette* relates:—"Scarcely two years and a-half have passed away since Colonel Blackall arrived in Queensland, and yet he succeded in so far endearing himself to the people, that his death will be regarded in cottage and hall as a public calamity. It was thought, at one time, by a certain class of the community, that the inclination exhibited by our late Governor to mix and identify himself with the every day life of the people would tend to diminish the respect due to his position as Governor, but we venture to ask the opinion of sensible men whether by so doing he has not added to the dignity and honour of the office. He told us shortly after his arrival that his greatest wish was to "make the people happy," and the sorrow so touchingly expressed by all classes of the community on Tuesday afternoon is a sufficient answer as to how far he had succeeded in that glorious task. It was seldom, indeed, that his aid was solicited to any movement tending to promote the welfare of the working bees of Queensland that a ready and favourable answer was not received, while his private charities have on several occasions contributed to the happiness of many deserving but unfortunate families, who but for his kind encouragement and timely assistance would have fainted and fallen in the weary struggle of life. Courteous in bearing, affable in disposition, kind and gentle-hearted as a child, true at all times to his position as a gentleman and his duty as the representative of her Majesty the Queen, he has left a name among us that will live in the hearts of the people for many years to come. His last wish was that his funeral should be so conducted that the poorest person might be able to follow him to the grave, and we learn from the *Courier* that he would not "consent to the solicitation of his relatives that his body should be conveyed to Ireland and buried with his forefathers, but insisted that his grave should be in Queensland."

THE WANT OF PROPER APPLIANCES FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.—It may be a nice point (says the *Australasian*, of Saturday last) to decide what the captain of a vessel ought to do should any of his crew or passengers fall overboard, especially when there is a rough sea, and the wind is blowing half a gale; but there ought to be no doubt at all as to the precautions he should take against such a catastrophe—as it is just as likely to occur under different circumstances. That the members of the Steam Navigation Board see the matter in this light is not so clear, however. Captain Davies, of the Cardigan Castle, was recently charged before the Board with having neglected to save the life of a sailor, who fell from the mizen-top-gallant yard into the sea on the 8th of December; and although we may concur in the substantial justice of their decision, which exonerated the accused, we can scarcely approve of the terms in which it was conveyed. According to the evidence of the second mate, who was in charge at the time of the accident, Russ (the deceased) appeared to slip suddenly from the yard, and when witness saw him in the water he was lying on his back motionless, his face marked as if he had struck something, the water coloured with blood. Saw him for about three minutes, and as far away as about half a mile, but deceased never moved. Upon seeing Russ fall, witness at once cried out, whereupon the captain and passengers rushed on deck. The captain ran aloft, but on seeing the position of Russ, said "he had gone," meaning that he thought the man was dead, as witness thought also. The captain did nothing more. There was a life-boat on the skid, not the davits, but witness considered that great risk would have been incurred by rounding the ship or lowering the boat, from the state of the wind and the cross sea. There was a conflict of evidence—there generally is in such cases—for the passenger who brought the charge deposed that the sea was "only a little rough," and one of the sailors thought it would have been quite safe either to lower a boat or round the ship; but his opinion may have been tinged by the fact that Captain Davies had had him sent to the hulks for disobedience. Taking all the circumstances into account, anybody who has witnessed a similar tragedy at sea—the distance rapidly increasing between the ship and the unfortunate victim—the cruel sea birds swooping down upon their prey—will probably comprehend that no effort could have saved poor Russ, while the unavailing attempt might have been attended with considerable risk. Had the Board contented themselves with simply acquitting Captain Davies, we should have nothing more to say, but as they thought proper to express "the pleasure" with which they returned his certificate, it becomes necessary to remind them that he might be made amenable to another charge, the result of which would be anything but pleasant. What if the accident had happened in a smooth sea and during fair weather, the boats not being on the davits, ready for lowering, as the law directs, under a heavy penalty? It is notorious that this simple and obvious precaution is habitually omitted in passenger vessels, to the imminent peril of life; and justified as the Board were in declaring Captain Davies innocent upon one point, they were equally bound to censure his negligence upon the other.

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BERANGER'S SONG OF THE EMPIRE.

(Translated by Robert Brough in 1856.)

I saw fair Peace, descending from on high,
Strewing the earth with gold, and corn, and flow'rs:
The air was calm, and hush'd all soothingly
The last faint thunder of the War-god's pow'rs;
The goddess spoke: "Equals in worth and might,
Sons of French, German, Russ, or British lands,
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

Poor mortals! wearied out with strife and toil,
But vex'd and broken slumbers are your doom:
More wisely share your crowded planet's soil,
And, 'neath the sun, for all there would be room.
You quit the paths of happiness and light,
Lash'd to the car of Pow'r with galling bands.
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

You light the torch to burn your neighbour's field:
A gust of wind—and lo! your own crops blaze.
And, when the earth grows cold, a spade to wield,
Where is the hand uncrippled by the frays?
Of ev'ry nation's boundaries, in sight,
No ear of corn by blood unsullied stands.
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

Kings, seated on your smould'ring city-walls
Dare with insulting sceptre's point to tell,
Count and recount (with calmness that appals)
The human souls whose lists their triumphs swell.
Poor helpless lambs! of all your tears in spite,
You quit your pens but for the shamble-stands.
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

Let not Mars vainly stay his murd'rous course:
Found binding laws that tyrants may not burst,
Of your heart's blood no longer yield the source
To ingrate kings and conqu'rors still athirst.
Fear no false stars! The terrors of a night,
The morning sees them pale, like flick'ring brands.
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

Yes, free at length, the world may breathe and rest!
Throw o'er the past a veil that none may turn.
Till the glad plain to dance and song and jest:
On Peace's altars let Art's incense burn.
Hope, smiling on the breast of Plenty bright,
Awaits the fruit of such a union's bands.
Form an alliance: Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands."

Thus spoke the sainted nymph; and many a king,
Taught by the past, took up the cheering tale.
The earth was deck'd as in the early spring;
Old autumns flow'r'd, the advent bless'd to hail,
Vineyards of France, pour out your treasures bright,
To cheer the strangers tow'rds their mother-lands.
Form an alliance, Peoples, and unite,
In Friendship firm, your hands.

A BIT OF A SAILOR'S MIND.

(From the Nautical Magazine.)

The law as to what vessels may take passengers as a short ship (say three to one hundred tons) is in a very doubtful position. Neither magistrates, collectors, shipping masters, nor consuls, are agreed on the subject.

A new round has lately been taken by sailing vessels, forced out of the Indian trade by the Suez Canal, viz., coals to South America, and guano to a French port, where as the detention is long the crews are discharged, and while they have cash apply to a return screw collier for a cheap passage. This the Board of Trade tries to stop in its great solicitude for the sailor's welfare, I suppose; for after he has run through all his money and becomes penniless and diseased, the same steamer *must* take him home by a consul's order, at the low price of two or three shillings at most, but as it will cost twice the money in cab-hire to obtain it, it is generally left alone.

Why the steamer that is obliged to carry the pauper sailor is not allowed to carry him when he can pay his passage is more than "a fellow" can understand. There is no Board of Trade survey boat on the station alluded to. I don't see it at all likely Board of Trade certificates for passengers will become general in cargo steamers, not on the score of expense but of humbug and detention. Reasonable men would think the best inspection would be a sea passage or trial trip instead of a few days' detention every six months.

The donkey boiler, now becoming general in sailing vessels, is as dangerous to the few passengers they may carry as the larger boiler of a steamer, particularly as they have no regular engineer in charge.

The absurdity of condemning the steamboat captain to solitary confinement while at sea, and the cruelty inflicted on some of her Majesty's subjects was exemplified in the late rising in Spain. When a town was put under martial law, a steamer was about leaving for England, and the wives and children of some English wanted to get out of the danger. They could hardly be made to believe that any English law is so cruel as to prevent them embarking. A German going to join the army, when told to go through France, took a sight at his informant, and coolly stowed himself away until the steamer was outside.

Foreign boats with no Board of Trade certificates have now the monopoly of the passenger traffic, and this is called free trade in these days.

I note that an unfortunate mate of a ship has penal servitude for enforcing discipline with his revolver. Probably he had to control some fifteen to twenty men, each armed with a butcher's knife in a sheath; possibly he quelled an incipient mutiny. Had Nelson lived in our time and been in the merchant navy, he would have served more than half his time on the treadmill, as he stood no nonsense from his sailors. Ships commanded by all hands are not safe, and only pleasant to the cock of the forecastle and bully of the mess, who seems to be having his day just now in our merchant navy, for imprisonment only makes them worse.

The sailor is the only subject of her Majesty that gets many weeks in gaol for oversleeping himself, being caught in the trap the law lays for him, by pretending to ship him miles away from the ship. Given the number of public-houses between the shipping office and the ship, and it can be easily calculated the probability of Jack turning up at his time, and the state of beer he is likely to be in, for what he calls *sailing trim*.

When a sailor misses his ship, instead of making another jailbird, the Government should pay the amount of his advance note, and take him into their own service for some time. This would teach him cleanliness and naval discipline, both of which our merchant sailors have the greatest horror of. I am sorry to see this in a late publication, all about ships and sailors, likely to last. I should prefer a man having to work out his hundred pound fine in the same way, instead of six months in jail, for smuggling a few ounces of pigtail for his own use. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," which when found make a note of saith

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

ABOUT RUSSIA.—Too many writers have spoken, and are still likely to speak, of the Russian peasant as if he were as wild and uncouth an animal as the bear which is popularly supposed to be always strolling about his house. We can scarcely wonder that a stranger who, when he first enters Russia, happens to see a group of wild-looking men, and wan wrinkled women at a railway station, imagines that he has fallen amongst a race of savages, and gazes upon these new specimens of humanity with a mixture of fear and aversion; but if he lives long enough in the country, and if he only studies aright the people among whom he is sojourning, he ought to be able to correct his first false impressions, and to arrive at a truer knowledge of what are the characteristics of the Slavonic race. The Russian villager is generally a kindly soft-hearted being, with strong affections, with a genuine religious feeling, and with a natural taste both for sentiment and for humour. He is sincerely attached to his country, and for his birthplace he entertains a love which is almost a passion. Fond as he is of wandering, he always thinks of his native village as the spot to which he longs to return, and in which he hopes to end his days. Between the different members of each family a close attachment ordinarily prevails, the children looking up to their parents with warm affection and real reverence, and the parents entertaining for their children a love which lasts long after the time when in our country the young birds would have gone far away from their native nest. The condition of women in Russia has long been one of great discomfort, and there have been but too many cases in which wives have been terribly ill-used by their lords and masters; but such cases were not sufficient to constitute a rule, and it is to be hoped that, in the better day which has lately dawned for Russia, the position of the Russian peasant woman will be far better than it used to be, and that, as she rises in the social scale, she will gradually gain the respect, as well as the love, which is due to her. In no country has so much been done as in Russia to improve, in a short space of time, the position of the rural classes. But a few years ago they were slaves bound to the soil, liable to all manner of ill-treatment at the will of a careless or hard-hearted proprietor. Now they are free, and if they will only be true to themselves they have no one to fear. In the evil days of old they had no chance of redress if a wrong were done to them. The rich then too often ground the faces of the poor, and even if the poor cried aloud, there was none to help them, no ear was open to their complaint, no hand was stretched out to save them. But since the emancipation all this has been changed. Within the last six years open courts of law have been established, trial by jury has been introduced, and judges have been appointed at fair salaries to carry out the administration of justice. Under the old system a judge had to keep up appearances and maintain a family on a salary of perhaps fifty pounds a year. The consequence was that he lived on bribes, and in his court the richest suitor always carried the day. But now there are few countries of the world in which a poor man is more certain to gain redress for a wrong done him by a rich man, to obtain a speedy settlement of any righteous claim he may have to advance, than in that Russia over which, but a few years ago, brooded the darkness of corruption and injustice. Therefore it is that the study of Russian village life is not only interesting, but is pleasant, for it offers to the observer who looks for them aright manifest signs of a very welcome improvement in the condition of many millions of people, while it makes him rejoice at the abolition of a system which could not fail to be productive of immeasurable moral degradation and physical suffering.—*Good Words.*

EXPLOSION AT YEDDO.—The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a letter from Yeddo, dated the 10th of August, giving the following account of the explosion of the boiler of the American steamer Yeddo at the wharf of the American settlement in that city, instantly killing five foreigners and thirteen Japanese, and wounding six foreigners and nearly 100 Japanese. Among the killed are the Rev. Mr. Cornes, Mrs. Cornes, their child, and their servant girl. The steamer belonged to Mr. G. W. Hoyt, an American citizen, and was built at Yokohama expressly for carrying passengers between Yeddo and Yokohama. Twelve foreigners and about 150 Japanese were on board when the explosion occurred. Everything was ready for starting, and the captain had given orders to the engineer to get ready to move out from the wharf, when, with a terrific crash, the boiler exploded, carrying away the engine-house, all the front deck, and about half of the aft deck. Part of the boiler and pieces of the engines were thrown several rods from the vessel. The remainder of the boiler was lifted entirely out of its place, and thrown some 25 feet forward to the front deck, where it crossed down through the botton, making a large hole, by which the water immediately entered. The water, however, is only a few feet deep at the wharf, so that the wreck only sunk up to where her decks had been. The scene was truly heartrending. Dead bodies, terribly mangled, were lying among or beneath the rubbish. The wounded, most of whom were scalded, were either lying unable to move or endeavouring to get ashore. All the foreign citizens of the settlement, some 20 in number, were soon at the wreck and making every effort for the wounded and dead. The same energy was not manifested by the Japanese. For some time they seemed to be able to do nothing but stand and look. After two hours of hard labour the dead and wounded were got on shore. The dead and wounded foreigners, and most of the wounded Japanese, were taken to the large foreign-built Japanese hotel close by. The doctor of the English Legation was the only foreign doctor in the city at the time. He was soon on the spot and labouring most earnestly in dressing the wounded. In the meantime telegrams had been sent to Yokohama, and two other English and one American surgeon arrived early in the night. After all the wounded were dressed at the hotel, Mr. Hoyt, with two surgeons and some other gentlemen, drove through the city to find those wounded Japanese who had been carried home by their relatives. These gentlemen laboured the whole night in passing through the city dressing the wounded; but for the majority of the wounded there seemed to be no remedy. Many of them were literally scalded from head to foot. Such had not long to suffer. Death soon relieved their pain. The death of many was hastened, if not brought on, by the Japanese doctors.

DISCOVERIES IN NEW MEXICO.—The *New York Times* has advices from Santa Fe stating that Governor Arny, the special Indian agent for that territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for 20 miles. The party found canons whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical. There were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants. In each place there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about 20 feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of each room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. It is supposed that these solitary rooms were the altar places of the Aztec fires; that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each case to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of these regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people, their hoped-for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders planted against the walls. Round houses 20 feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut stone, and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. It is represented that rich gold and silver regions have also been found, and mines bearing evidence of having been worked ages ago.

COLONIZATION OF THE CHACO.—The most gigantic scheme of colonisation yet presented to Congress is that of M. Belot de Gosnay on behalf of some influential capitalists in Europe, the effect of which would be to convert the Gran Chaco into a flourishing territory of the Republic. The proposal runs thus:—1. To establish 20,000 families (100,000 persons) within nine years, at cost of the company. 2. To find them in building materials for huts. 3. To support them the first year. 4. To supply them with seeds, farming implements, and four oxen and two cows for each family. 5. All these advances to be repaid by the colonists within five years, their holdings being mortgaged for the payment. 6. To make a port for use of the colony. 7. To keep steamers for the same purpose. 8. To lay out a city with an area of two square leagues (18 square miles), a part of which will be devoted to plazas, churches, &c. The city and port will be on the banks of the Parana, the blocks or cuadras being of the same size as in Buenos Ayres, but with streets 65 feet wide. Each block to comprise 16 lots; eight to be given to settlers at 1 dollar each, and the other eight to belong to the company. The land grant is to comprise 600 square leagues (four million acres) having 20 leagues front on the Parana by 30 depth in the Chaco. It will be divided into 30 cantons of 20 square leagues each, and in the centre of each will be reserved an area of 10,000 for a town. Each canton is to be subdivided into 20 lots of one square league each, which are to be distributed alternately in this manner—one lot for the National Government, one for the company, and one for the colonists. That for the colonists will be again subdivided into 100 'chacras' or farms, each 64 acres, to be given to settlers at £1 sterling each farm, but as soon as 10,000 families are settled the price will be raised to £2. The colony shall be governed as a territory of the Republic, the settlers being exempt from military service, except in self-protection; it may afterwards be admitted as a new province. The company shall receive from Government 75 milreis fts. in national bonds (at the current rate in London) for every family introduced in the colony, as also a free grant of 200 square leagues out of the 600 marked out as above. The farm grants to colonists shall be given them as they arrive. The Government shall also find them in arms and ammunition. The first 500 families must be established within eighteen months. The colony shall be free of all import duties. The colonists shall pay no tax of any kind during the first five years. The projector of the enterprise, M. Gosnay, offers a deposit of £10,000 in National Bonds, as guarantee.—*Buenos Ayres Standard*, September 8.

LIFTING HOUSES.—This process, as also "moving them bodily," is by no means confined to Chicago, but is a daily occurrence in every city of the United States. In New York, remarks the *Builder*, you may constantly witness removals of all kinds; one day lifting a house up bodily some fourteen feet or so, giving a temporary strange appearance, with the street door up in the air, as it were, while building a large store or ground-floor below and up to it. There is no difficulty whatever in the matter. The writer has had considerable experience in New York in all this sort of thing, and would think no more of putting in an estimate and contract for a removal of any extent than he would for the most ordinary building transaction. He has seen a row of houses moved from one side of a street to the other, the same having to be turned wholly round in the process; and this in New York, where the soil is a treacherous compound of rocks and sand.

NEURALGIA OF THE JAW-BONES.—Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, describes in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* for July, 1870, a form of neuralgia of the jaw-bones, which he believes has not been hitherto described. Its seat is in the remnant of the alveolar process of edentulous persons, or in the alveolar structure, and in the overlying gum; and it is met with chiefly in old subjects. It is more common in the upper than in the lower jaw, and is generally limited to the bone. The gum is nearly always very hard and dense, grating more or less under the knife, and adhering very firmly to the alveolar process. The pain is generally paroxysmal; sometimes it is momentary; occasionally it lasts for hours; and in rare cases it continues indefinitely with but little mitigation. It may be sharp and darting, dull, heavy, aching, boring, or gnawing. Pressure generally relieves rather than aggravates it. In rare cases, when it is very severe, there may be some spasm of the facial muscles. Dr. Gross believes that the affection depends on compression of the minute nerves in the alveolar process by the encroachment of osseous matter on their canals. The disease comes on gradually, and proceeds from bad to worse. The general health is eventually impaired. The pain is aggravated and the paroxysms are prolonged by whatever tends to lower the vital powers. Sometimes the disease appears to be malarious, the paroxysms coming on periodically. Dr. Gross relates five cases of the disorder, in all of which entire relief was obtained by removing the affected portion of the alveolar process by means of cutting pliers. This he regards as the only effectual treatment. A mild course of chalybeate tonics may be required afterwards, when the patient is anæmic or affected with indigestion.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the duties authorised by law will be levied on all goods imported into Queensland overland.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Colonial Treasurer.
Treasury, Brisbane, 30th November, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

TO IMPORTERS, MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

Drapery and General Auction Rooms,
329, George-street, Sydney,
January 2nd, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to intimate that we have this day commenced business as Drapery and General Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, in the premises hitherto occupied by us as Warehousemen, and respectfully solicit your support in our new undertaking.

Every care and attention will be bestowed on Merchandise entrusted to us either for Private Sale or Public Auction, and settlements rendered with punctuality and dispatch.

We trust that a long mercantile experience in Sydney will be a sufficient guarantee that in all transactions with which we may be favoured, the interests of our constituents will be faithfully studied.

Yours obediently,
WILLIAM PRICE and CO.

☛ We purpose holding our first Drapery Sales on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH
LAND AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
and Wool Brokers.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on deposit of Deeds, also on Wool, and other produce for Sale or Shipment. Offices and Stores, Pitt-street and Circular Quay.

MEDICAL.—Dr. SWYARE, of Forbes, has been the successful Candidate for the Mutual Benefit Society, Borehole.
Newcastle, January 5th, 1871.

ESTATE OF W. R. SMEE, deceased.—The Executors to the will request that all CLAIMS be sent to B. C. RODD, Solicitor, 132, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of REBECCA BARNETT, late of Tempe, Cook's River, Widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to the Honourable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said Rebecca Barnett may be granted to FREDERICK BARNETT, a son of the said Rebecca Barnett, deceased.
Dated this 9th day of January, A.D. 1871.
ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Proctors for the said Frederick Barnett, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the title of FOWLER, NEWTON, and BROTHER, has THIS DAY, December 28th, been, by mutual consent, dissolved.
Rockley, Duck Creek Ranges, 28th December, 1870.
FREDK. NEWTON.
J. R. FOWLER.
W. S. NEWTON.
Witness—W. H. SMITH.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. FOY begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED his Office to his Works, Robin Hood-lane, where all letters and orders will be received.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
C. KIDMAN begs to inform the citizens of Sydney and the public generally that he has taken those premises, No. 476, George-street, opposite the Markets, lately known as the George Hotel, where he intends to open his Seventh Branch Establishment in about a fortnight.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.
MEMBERS are informed that their SUBSCRIPTIONS for the present quarter are now due, and payable to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. ALLAN YEOMANS, 267, George-street; or at the Club Rooms.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Prize Medal Patent GOLD WASHING MACHINE, and Portable Hammer Battery, for Quartz-crushing, ON VIEW, at the Manufactory, Lower Pitt-street.
ALFRED and GEORGE STEPHEN,
General Managers.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of ANTONIO MARQUES, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, apprentice, deceased,
GREETING:
WHEREAS it had been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that ANTONIO MARQUES, late of Sydney in the said colony, departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of December instant, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the said colony: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you, or each of you, to appear personally or by your Proctor before our said Court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on the thirteenth day of January next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you, or either of you, know or have any) why the same should not be committed to ANTONIO FONSECA ABREU, of Sydney aforesaid, in the said colony, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our Court at Sydney, this twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1870.
For the Prothonotary,
F. H. STEPHEN,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.
JOHN DAWSON Proctor for the said Antonio Fonseca Abreu, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HENRY I. WEST AND CO.,
326, George-street, Sydney,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
Stock and Station Agents, Valuators of Land and House Property. Investments found for Capitalists, Absentees' Business transacted, Estates wound up.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1871.
Shipments will be made of goods intended for the above by every ship sailing to London, between this and the 15th of January next.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
WOOL EXHIBITION.
Owing to the impracticable state of the roads in some of the country districts, it has been deemed expedient to EXTEND the TIME originally fixed for the reception of Exhibits of Wool, from the 14th to the 19th instant.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

HAVING DISPOSED of my Coal and Fuel Business THIS DAY, to Mr. FREDERICK DIRCKS, I hope that my customers will still continue to give him the liberal support they afforded to me while I was in business. JOHN E. IVE, 4, New Pitt-street.
Sydney, January 9, 1871.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned begs to assure his friends and the customers of his predecessor, that they will still be supplied with the best Coals, Wood, Coke, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices, and hopes to receive a share of public favours.
FREDERICK DIRCKS,
4, New Pitt-street, and
No. 4, Ivy-street, Darlington.

NOTICE.
SYDNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY.

WHEREAS by an Indenture dated the 12th day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, being the Deed of Settlement of the Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company, made between the several persons therein described of the one part, and the Right Reverend Father in God WILLIAM GRANT, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia of the other part: It was mutually agreed amongst other things that, if at any time the said Company should by virtue of clause seventy-eight thereinbefore contained be dissolved all and singular, the ground, chapel, hereditaments, and premises, which by virtue of the said Indenture should have been consecrated and set apart as a Cemetery as therein mentioned, should (subject and without prejudice to all grants which theretofore should have been made by the said Company of the sites of any vault or grave in accordance with the provisions thereinbefore contained) absolutely and unconditionally vest in the Bishop of Sydney for the time being, and that the Trustees for the time being of the said Company should on request well and effectually convey, or otherwise assure the same to the Lord Bishop of Sydney for the time being, to the intent that the same land, chapel, cemetery, hereditaments, and premises might thenceforth remain for ever inalienably vested in the said Lord Bishop of Sydney and his successors, as a cemetery for the burial of the dead, according to the office for that purpose ordered by the United Church of England and Ireland and no other, with full power for the said Lord Bishop of Sydney for the time being to receive and take all fees, profits, and emoluments arising from any such cemetery upon trust, nevertheless as therein mentioned. AND WHEREAS a certain piece of land, part of the Camperdown Estate, near Sydney, and known as the Camperdown Cemetery, was set apart and used for the purposes of burial by the said Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company. AND WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Act of 1867, all further burials were, with the exception therein mentioned, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, prohibited in the said Camperdown Cemetery: AND WHEREAS, at an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, duly convened in pursuance of the provisions of the hereinbefore in part recited Deed of Settlement, held on the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it was resolved that the said company be dissolved, and that the land, consecrated and unconsecrated, be handed over to the Bishop of Sydney, in terms of the said Deed of Settlement, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, specially convened for the purpose, the said resolutions were duly confirmed. AND WHEREAS, by indenture, dated the twenty-eigth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the Trustees of the said Sydney Church of England Cemetery Company, at the request and by the order and direction of the Directors of the said company, granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed to the Bishop of Sydney and his successors: All that piece of land being the said Camperdown Cemetery, as hereinbefore mentioned, with the appurtenances, and being the land, hereditaments, and premises mentioned and referred to in the said last recited resolution, to hold the same to the use of the said Bishop of Sydney and his successors for ever, to, for, upon, and subject to such trusts, uses, intents, and purposes as are set out in the hereinbefore recited indenture of the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. AND WHEREAS divers portions of the said land have not been used for the purposes of burial, and some of such portions have not been consecrated. AND WHEREAS the said unused portions of the said land are suitable for the erection thereon of a church and of a residence for the minister officiating in the said church. AND WHEREAS the said Bishop of Sydney has been applied to by the members of the Church of England resident in the neighbourhood of the said Camperdown Cemetery, to apply the said unused portions of the said land to the erection thereon of a church for the exclusive use of members of the Church of England, and of a residence for a minister of the Church of England duly appointed to officiate in the said church. AND WHEREAS the said Bishop of Sydney is desirous, so far as he properly can and may, to comply with such last-mentioned request. NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made during the present session of Parliament for leave to introduce a bill to enable the said Bishop of Sydney, or other person in whom the said land and premises may be vested under the said indenture of the said twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to convey the said land and premises to trustees upon the trusts of the said indenture, with power, nevertheless, to erect upon any part of the unused portions of the said land a church for the exclusive use of members of the Church of England, and also on any unconsecrated part of the said unused portions of the said land, a residence for a minister of the Church of England, duly authorised to officiate in the said church so to be erected, together with such other buildings in connection with the said church and minister's residence respectively as to the trustees of the said land and premises may deem necessary.
RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, Solicitor for the Bill, 69, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NO DEBTS contracted without my sanction will be paid by me. STEPHEN ALLEN.

CAUTION.—This is to give notice that I will not be answerable for any goods obtained in my name, except my own family, without my written order. MICHAEL M'MAHON, Parramatta Road.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Botany Bay.—W. E. RUST, Proprietor, begs to inform his friends and the public that the above hotel is open to receive wedding parties, families, and gentlemen.
N.B. A small COTTAGE, adjoining the hotel, to LET, furnished, to a family, on reasonable terms.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

WHEAT and FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

HAY, Corn, Cheese, Bacon, and Butter, always on hand. G. COULTER, 125, Sussex-street.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned have on SALE—
ADELAIDE FLOUR, town and country brands
VICTORIAN FLOUR
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

TEAS, first of new season's.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS and CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

TO ARRIVE per "Glendower" and "Border Chief," Best Aberdeen-cured
Ling Fish, in hogsheads
White Herrings, in barrels, halves and quarters
Red ditto, in quarter barrels.
GILFILLAN and CO.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
has been awarded
TWO GOLD MEDALS
FOR ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and wholesome.
To be had of all Storekeepers.

CHESHIRE and N. W. CHEESE ex Maid of Judah and Sobraon. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

G. BENCRAFT'S Victorian OATMEAL, in 7, 14, and 112 lb. bags. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

LEA AND PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the Foreign Markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents—MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

BRANDON'S CANDLES, full weights, for SALE by PARBURY, BROTHERS.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—Prime sample seed and table in any quantity. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

PUMPKINS for SALE, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Henry Priestly.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION TO CLERGYMEN.
DAVID JONES and CO. particularly desire that CLERGYMEN should inspect the following, which have been specially imported for their use. Their stock (always large) has been much increased by a large shipment ex PARRAMATTA.

CASSOCK VESTS, single and double breast
CLERICAL COATS, in cloth, cashmere, and alpaca
SOUTANS, in foreign merino and alpaca
TROUSERS, in Russell cord, black, and Oxford mixed
CIRCULAR CAPES and Talma Waterproof OVERCOATS
UNDER-SHIRTS, in Anglo-India and thread gauze
DRAWERS, in the finest and coolest fabrics
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, in the thinnest flannel, neutral colours
ANTIGROPELOS PATENT SPRING LEGGINGS
A beautiful variety of ECCLESIASTICAL and VESTMENT SILKS.

THE SUMMER SEASON, 1870-71,
Unprecedented for Cold and Rain.
GARD and HEMSLEY,
Men's Mercers, Hatters, Glovers, and Gentlemen's Outfitters,
next the New Post Office,
George-street,
are offering the remaining portion of their large and really choice stock of Summer Coats at a discount of 25 per cent. on English invoice,
Comprising—
Galatea and Sac Silk Coats
Alpaca and Grasscloth Galateas and Sacs
Dust Coats, in various textures.
Gentlemen have now an opportunity of securing a good and seasonable article, at a price hitherto unobtainable,
FOR CASH ONLY.
GARD and HEMSLEY.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU.
618 and 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
LIST OF PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

White muslins, 5s 11d	Elegant bonnets, 12s 6d
Silk mantles, 18s 6d	Elegant bonnets, 16s 6d
Grenadine jackets, 8s 11d	Trimmed hats, 7s 6d
Grenadine jackets, 15s 6d	Trimmed hats, 12s 6d
Silk jackets, 25s	Infants' satin hoods, 4s 11d
Summer dresses, 3s 11½d	Infants' cashmere squares, 10s 6d
Summer dresses, 6s 3d	
Summer dresses, 8s 11d	Children's straw hats, 1s 11d
Summer dresses, 10s 6d	Ladies' straw hats, 2s 6d
Balmoral crape, 1s 3d	Black crape bonnets, 12s 6d
Balmoral crape, 1s 6d	Patent crapes, 2s 6d
Black alpaca, 9½d	Black silks, 2s 11d
Black lustre, 1s	Black silks, 3s 6d
Crape trimmings, 2½d	Crape collars, 8½d
Superior holland, 8½d	Table damask, 1s 6½d
Damask cloths, 2s 11d	Table napkins, 7½d
Nursery diaper, 4s 11d	White quilts, 5s 11d
Mosquito net, 8½d	White sheeting, 1s 3d
Grey sheeting, 10½d	Fringed towels, 1s
White calico, 4d	Fine longcloth, 6½d
Swiss curtains, 7s 6d pair	Bed tick, 6½d
Elegant curtains, 21s	Lace curtains, 10s 6d
Cambric handkerchiefs, 3½d	White marcella, 1s
Fine gambroon, 10½d	Linen drill, 1s
Glasscloth, 8½d	Turkish towels, 1s 6d
White muslins, 10s 6d	

Very handsome wide German fringes, only 6½d.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TRIMMINGS, newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail. W. C. KELK.

CORSETS.—An immense variety, at reduced prices. Children's tie and button bands. W. C. KELK.

BLACK GLACE RIBBONS, 4 inches wide, 1s; usual price 1s 6d. W. C. KELK.

TRIMMED and Untrimmed HATS, in great variety; ladies' mushrooms, good quality, 2s 11d. W. C. Kelk.

LACE, RIBBONS, Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves and stays. W. C. KELK.

BLACK SILK JACKET FRINGES, the cheapest lot ever offered. W. C. KELK.

TO WOOLLEN BUYERS.—Double-milled West of England Fancy Does, 5s yard. Howes, King-st.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

		s. d.		s. d.
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Tweed dresses	1 11	worth	4 6
	Printed delaines	2 6	,,	4 9
	Checked mohairs	3 11	,,	5 9
	Check delaines	3 11	,,	6 6
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Spotted delaines	3 11	,,	5 11
	French ginghams	3 11	,,	7 6
	Print dresses	2 6	,,	4 9
	French camlets	0 7½	,,	1 0
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Check camlets	10 6	,,	21 0
	Blue mohairs	0 6½	,,	1 0
	French delaines	0 9½	,,	1 0
	Printed muslins	0 4½	,,	0 7½
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	White shirts	4 9	,,	7 6
	Gauntlet gloves	0 6½	,,	1 6
	Satin ribbon	0 3½	,,	0 7½
	Bonnet ribbons	0 1	,,	0 6
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	New trimmings	0 1	,,	0 4
	Silk fringes	0 1	,,	0 3
	Horrockses' longcloths, 5½d yard			
	72-inch white sheeting, 12½d ditto			
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	4-4 brown holland, 6½d ditto			
	China matting, 6½d ditto			
	4-4 Dutch carpet, 8½d ditto			
	Felt ditto, 1s 11d ditto			
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	A choice lot French flowers, cheap			
	Ladies' and children's hats, cheap			
	A large assortment remnants, cheap			
	Ladies' and children's underclothing, &c., cheap.			

J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, Pitt-street.

LONG HAIR ROLLS, 1s 11d; soft Hair Pads, 1s 3d; Chignon Combs, 1s 11d. T. Baker, opp. Cathedral.

JOSEPHINES, black or coloured, stitched backs, first choice, only 3s 9d. T. BAKER.

LADIES' Alpaca UMBRELLAS, very cheap, 3s 9d; children's Parachutes, 1s 9d. T. Baker, op. Cathedral.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A first-class PRACTICE to be DISPOSED OF, on easy terms, in a good country district. For terms apply to SENIOR, Chemist, George-street.

FOR SALE, an Oyster SHOP, with fixtures and furniture, or fixtures only. Apply at 156, King-street East.

TO VICTORIANS and others.—For SALE, the Whole or HALF-SHARE of the Melbourne Patent of an article in universal demand. The above has been thoroughly tested, and is established in this city. This is an opportunity rarely to be met with for any gentleman wishing to establish a business in Victoria, as only a moderate capital is required, and no previous knowledge of the manufacture necessary. Principals only. Apply, with real name and address, to Alpha, care of Mr. Randerson, chemist, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economic material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the floors of
Stores and warehouses
Prisons—lavatories
Abattoirs and markets
Barracks—mortuaries
Elephant houses, stables, and floors generally.
The White Ant and other vermin excluded.
A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of thirty years can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament-street, London.
Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.
All blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words
PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

PAPERHANGINGS cheaper than ever. H. H. GROTH, having purchased E. Curtiss's stock for cash, is offering them at a great reduction, to make room for new goods per Sir John Lawrence, Underley, &c.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Paints, &c.—H. H. GROTH, 344, George-st., is determined to sell cheaper than any other house in the trade, and will have the advantage, having goods selected at home by Mr. E. Curtiss.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.—H. H. GROTH, 344, George-street, respectfully solicits a call.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

GOSPEL OAK plain and corrugated Iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

BLUNDELL SPENCE'S white lead oils, turps, putty, varnishes, &c. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the BRISBANE TANNERY, situate about four miles from the city, and a quarter of a mile from the river.
The freehold consists of about 35 acres, with a never-failing supply of pure fresh water.
The plant is of the most complete character, capable of working 100 hides per week, all the year round, and is in excellent condition, being all quite new.
Terms easy, to suit purchasers.
For particulars apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
York-street, Sydney; or to
E. GOERTZ and CO.,
Eagle-street,
Brisbane.

LITTLE COOGEE BAY.—For SALE, the Property known as ABERBURNIE, Little Coogee Bay, containing twenty acres, bordering the sea, and a large Government reserve, on which is erected a house containing drawing, dining, library, and four bedrooms, with large entrance hall and vestibule; also kitchen, bath-room, and other detached apartments, with stabling, &c., &c. Through the centre of the property a never-failing stream of the purest water flows, and sufficient for household purposes, is conveyed to the roof of the building by means of an hydraulic ram. The property is situate at a convenient distance as a residence for any one engaged in business in the city, and is remarkable for being surrounded with features of romantic natural beauty. Apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

COTTON PLANTATION.
For SALE, a Cotton Plantation, at Apia, Navigator's Islands, consisting of 650 acres of rich land, 200 of which have been cleared and 50 are now under cotton.
For particulars apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
FOR SALE,
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate in Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand,
KEESING, DOITSH, and KEESING'S
DRAPERY and CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
originally erected by D. Graham and Co., at a cost of £14,000.
This property has a frontage of 52 feet to Queen-street, and faces the Bank of New Zealand. 26 feet of this frontage consists of a brick building 81 feet in depth and three stories high. The remaining 26 feet frontage is occupied by a wooden building two stories high, communicating with the adjoining brick building; also a large brick dwelling-house in rear of the above. The situation is unequalled in the city of Auckland, being the best spot, and on the leading business side of Queen-street.
If not purchased for the drapery or other trades, these premises are suitable for a bank or any other public institution.
For photograph, plan, terms, and full particulars, apply to
MOSES MOSS, Esq., Sydney; or to
KEESING, DOITSH, and KEESING,
Drapers, &c., Queen-street,
Auckland, New Zealand.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES, the best and cheapest in Sydney, at O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay's, Castlereagh-st.

SOCIABLES and Waggonettes, very cheap, at O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay's, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-st.

A GOOD useful PONY, with saddle and bridle, £4. J. Simmonds, 112, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, new and second-hand Spring-carts; first-class Gig, £9. ADAMS and WEBBER, Newtown.

BAY, first-class Buggy and Carriage HORSE, rides well, £21. Any trial. S. KNIGHT.

PAIR well-bred bay, buggy, and light carriage Horses, £35. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

CHESNUT stylish saddle and harness Horse, fine journey Horse £15, dapple grey Horse, £16. S. Knight.

HORSE, Spring Cart, and Harness, £16; nuggetty cart Horse, any trial, £8. S. KNIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS double-seated Buggies, £30; Horse, double-seated Buggy and Harness, £32. S. Knight.

HORSES, £4, £5, and trial; cream Pony, nice hack, £4. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

NEW Patent Safety CAB, for SALE. Goldspring, 169, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL a light Grey HORSE; to a trial; price, £7. J. Barnett, 176, Clarence-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, 7000 STORE CATTLE, of equal sexes, 3 years old and upwards, in the district of Wide Bay, Queensland.
Apply to MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, a good COW, newly calved. Apply Royal Sovereign Hotel, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☛ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

English Dogcart and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from George Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
An English dogcart and harness, in good condition.

Match Pair Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by G. Wyndham, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome pair brown horses, 15.2, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness, and said to be excellent goers.

Horse, Sociable, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from R. E. A. Wilkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
A first-class family turnout. The sociable and harness is equal to new, the horse perfectly quiet, a fine harness horse, and can be highly recommended.

Waggonettes, Buggies, American Waggon, &c.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Three new buggies
Waggonettes
American leather-spring waggon, &c., &c.

Thoroughbred Mare.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Braddock to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Bay mare, got by Sleight-of-Hand out of one of Sir W. Macarthur's mares, now five years old, quiet and used to saddle.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Horses broken to saddle and harness, buggies, and waggons suitable for the country, &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
153 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Hungerford, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
172 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Walter Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock,
127 head of really prime fat cattle, from his noted station, Bimble.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. J. F. and A. J. Doyle to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on THURSDAY, 12th January, at half-past 3 o'clock,
170 head fat cattle.
N.B.—These cattle are from the noted Killarney Station.

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WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

Oaten and Lucerne Hay, Straw, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10, Hay, straw, &c.,

T. R. SMITH will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 a.m.,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, straw, &c.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, fruit, &c.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Tweeds, Drapery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Wheeler, Butcher.

THIS DAY, 10th January, at 12 o'clock.

On the premises, Rushcutter's Bay, near the Tollgate.

By order of the Official Assignee, and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee.

The remainder of a twenty-years' Lease (about seven years to run), at a yearly rent of £10, of a first-class Butcher's Shop, Dwelling-house, Coach-house, and Stable, situated near the Rushcutter's Bay Tollgate.
Also,
Two Horses, Saddles, Butcher's Fittings, Scales, Weights, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

Chimneys, Potato Cultivators
Sheep Foot-rot Ointment, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, 127, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871,
20 American cultivators
8 cases kerosene chimneys
4 hogsheads 16 cases sheep foot-rot ointment
2 boxes wicks, coir matting
Matting, draw-out dining table, sundries.
Terms, cash.

Under distraint for rent.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Henry Sanderson, Derwent-street, Glebe,
Household furniture and effects.

To Brickmakers and others.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, rear Newtown Inn, Cook's River Road,
About 40,000 unburnt bricks, pole and weathering grass, wheelbarrows, implements of trade, &c.; also, unexpired lease of brickyard.

Important to Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Millers' mole trousers
Fancy tweed trousers and vests
Black cloth ditto
Light ground crimean shirts
Shepherd plaid ditto
Dungaree and duck trousers
Black alpaca sacs
Muslins
Covered skirts
Blue diagonal suits
Fancy prints
36-inch grey calico
72-inch grey sheeting
Mosquito nets
French felt hats
Collars, ties, braces
Leather trunks, &c.
Terms, cash.

The First Portion of the Stock-in-Trade of a Draper, Clothier, &c.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

WEDNESDAY, January 11th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. S. Sadler, Newtown, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th,
The first portion of the stock-in-trade of a draper, comprising—
Sheeting, calicoes, holland
Dress stuffs, merinoes, alpacas, and coburgs
Prints, muslins, curtains, laces
Hosiery, in every description
Men's and boys' clothing
Ditto ditto shirts, ties, belts, &c.
Ditto ditto hats and caps
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Feathers, flowers, cap fronts
Ladies' and children's straw hats
Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.

☞ This being the first portion of stock, every line submitted will be sold without any reserve.
Full particulars in Tuesday's HERALD.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important to Jewellers, Watchmakers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th, 1871.

By order of the Executors in an Intestate Estate.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
An assortment of gold and silver watches, first-class clocks
Gold albert chains, ladies' chains, gold lockets
Gold rings, brooches, bracelets, pins, studs
Diamond rings, trinkets, &c., &c.

☞ As in previous sales in the above estate, every line will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale.

Three Bales of Carpets.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
One bale Dutch carpets
One ditto Kidderminster carpets
One ditto stair carpets.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

FROM MELBOURNE.

CASE CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case white ground crimean shirts.
Terms at sale.

Crimean Flannels.

Crimean Shirts.

Gent's Alpine Hats.

On Account of Shippers.

Ex Carlisle Castle.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO., have received instructions to sell by action at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Carlisle Castle,
BS,
731—12 dozen crimean shirts
732—12 pieces crimean flannel
733—12 pieces ditto ditto
734—132 black alpine hats, No. 6
12 ditto ditto, 458
735 —144 ditto ditto, No. 2.
Terms at sale.

FELT HATS. FELT HATS. FELT HATS.

FIVE CASES, FOR POSITIVE SALE, THIS DAY.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases men's, youths', and boys
Felt hats, in shapes
Tyrolese, Yankees
Brightons, Cavours
New South Wales, Calabrians
Go-a-head, &c.
Merino felts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Country Storekeepers, and others.

New Auction Rooms, 329, George-street.

OPENING SALES, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, January 10th and 11th, 1871.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 329, George-street, on the above days, commencing each day at 11 o'clock sharp,
70 packages general drapery, Manchester and Glasgow goods, hosiery, haberdashery, woollens, &c., &c., new goods ex recent arrivals, consisting of
White ground and light fancy prints
Brilliants, ditto ditto
Honeycomb towels
Huckaback ditto
68 and 72 inch grey sheetings
33, 34, and 36 inch grey calicoes
White shirtings
Longcloths
Damask cloths and napkins
Rough hollands
Dressed ditto
Cambrics
Ginghams
Flannels, imitation Welsh
Ditto, anti-rheumatic
Muslin curtains and anti-macassars
Printed muslins
Pale and spot books
Swiss checked muslins
Women's and children's hosiery
Men's ditto
Fancy dress materials
Cambric and cotton pockets
Gambroons, plain and fancy
Cheese cloths
Forfars
Men's tweed and doe trousers
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto light summer tweed suits
Ditto blue diagonals ditto
Ditto B. diagonal sacs
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto galatea jackets
Ditto venetian shirts
Ditto white ditto
Ditto crimean ditto
Ditto flannel ditto
Ditto and boys' and youths' felt hats
Ditto ditto cloth caps
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Large Unreserved Sale by Auction of

75 PACKAGES IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Parramatta.

To Ironmongers, Silversmiths, Sugical Instrument Makers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Parramatta,
75 packages merchandise.
PIPES.
Straight meerschaums
Bent ditto
Briarwood pipes, with covers
Ditto ditto, mounted
Carved meerschaum heads
Cylinder meerschaums.
LOCKS.
6-inch rim locks, with furniture
5-inch 2-bolt latches, ditto
5-inch dead, double-hand, ditto
Brass lever locks
Box locks
Padlocks, in great assortment.
TRUSSES.
A varied assortment of double and single trusses.
CUTLERY.
Pencil knives
4½-inch buff, 1 blade
Ditto pearl, ditto
Ditto ivory, ditto
Stag, pearl, and ivory pocket knives
Ivory-handled table cutlery
Ditto children's knives
Ditto bread knives.
ELECTROPLATED-WARE.
Table spoons and forks
Dessert spoons and forks
Tea spoons
Egg spoons
Beaded and fiddle patterns, plated on nickel silver
Electroplated tea and coffee services, in great assortment, plated on nickel silver
Silver-gilt, silver, and aluminum pencil-cases, in great variety, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Captain Norrie, Gibraltar, Blue's Point.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, consisting of
Heavily Cut Glass
Painted China
Proof Engravings
VALUABLE Oil Paintings
Japanese and Indian Curiosities
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
Brussels Carpet and Rugs
MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED Indian Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
2 easy chairs, 6 chairs, loo table
marble-top side table, and music chair
cost 200 guineas
SWEET-TONED Cottage Pianoforte, by Chappell
Pier Glass, 50 x 40
Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles
Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, &c.. &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Norrie (in consequence of his departure for England) to sell by auction, at his residence, Gibraltar, Blue's Point, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Steamers leave Dawes Point and land passengers close to the grounds every half-hour.

The above will be on VIEW MONDAY and TUESDAY.

HALL'S POWDER, in ½-lb. and 1-lb. canisters.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
70 packages, Hall's manufacture, comprising rifle, FF, FFF, and glass, in ½-lb. and 1-lb. canisters.
Full particulars at sale.

After which,
50 ½-barrels L grain blasting.

Vestas, &c.

A small Shipment, ex Robert Lees, from London, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases each 12 gross vestas
3 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto 25 gross Waverley matches
5 ditto ditto ditto Magenta ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Bass's Pyramid Ale.

A Shipment in prime condition, now landed.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
95 casks, each 4 dozen, Bass's ale, quarts
15 ditto, each 8 ditto, ditto ditto, pints
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Sugars in Small Mats.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
8 tons sugars (various).
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

NEW TEAS,
Ex Lass of Gawler, from Foo Chow.

On account of whom it may concern.
Under instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
120 packages, comprising chests, halves, and boxes, more or less damaged.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms cash.

Oilmen's Stores
Groceries, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12th, at 11 o'clock,
320 packages new goods.
Full particulars at sale.

Levett's Celebrated London Cement.

Just landed, and for Positive Sale, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock,
250 barrels Levett's best Portland cement, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Young Hysons, Gunpowder, and Scented Pekoes.

A choice shipment, by order of the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,
T in diamond,
360 boxes fancy teas, comprising scented orange pekoe, young hyson, and gunpowder.
Full particulars at sale.

Berry's Lion Ale.
33 Cases Pints Ale.

On account of whom it may concern.
All faults, if any.

By Order of the Consignee.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,
33 cases Berry's pints ale.
Terms, cash.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The only Cargo in the Market,

For Positive Sale at the City Mart,

FRIDAY, January 13th.

The entire Cargo of the Brig
CATHERINE FULLERTON.
Comprising—3896 bags
Finest White Crystals
Finest Yellow Crystals
and
Rich Grainy Counters.
Under instructions from the importer,
Mr. A. S. WEBSTER.

☞ Sample bags now landed and on view at the ROOMS.

The auctioneers would respectfully remind the trade that this cargo having been ordered for their requirements, has induced the importer to refuse all offers for private treaty, and is intended for POSITIVE SALE by Auction.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the brig Catherine Fullerton, comprising:—
Finest white crystals
Finest yellow crystals
Rich grainy counters.
The latest intelligence from Mauritius records nothing loading for this market; a crop deficient for ordinary requirements, and a most extravagant demand for Europe.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms, liberal.

OREGON LUMBER.

T. and G. Flooring, 100,000 feet
Deals
Square Timber, &c., &c.

The entire shipment just received per Constitution, from San Francisco, for positive Sale at Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 13, at 3 o'clock, under instructions from the consignees, Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

Highly important to Timber Trade, Builders, Contractors, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at the Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 13, at 3 o'clock,
The entire shipment of Oregon lumber, ex Constitution, comprising—
100,000 feet T. and G. flooring
18,321 feet deals, 3 x 5 to 3 x 14, 4 x 4 to 4 x 12
113 bundles pickets
70 bundles laths
66,550 feet deals and square spars.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Arrangements have been made for the prompt delivery of the cargo.

CALIFORNIAN SALMON
DRIED APPLES
AMERICAN BROOMS.
Portion of the cargo of the Constitution, just arrived.

Without reserve, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock, under instructions from the consignees, Messrs. Laidley, Ireland and Co.
Samples now landed, and on view.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,
80 barrels finest salmon
96 half-barrels ditto ditto.
This salmon is Arctic caught, and represented as being the finest imported into this market.
50 barrels choice picked apples
50 dozen brooms, No. 1
100 ditto ditto, No. 2
59 ditto ditto, No, 3
10 ditto toy ditto
24 ditto string brushes
Terms, liberal.

BOOTS and SHOES.
Just landed, in first-class order, ex Harlaw, Carlisle Castle, Abergeldie.
From the factories of N. and D. Joseph, H. Jackson and Sons, and others.

For Unreserved Sale THIS DAY, 10th instant, commencing at 11 a.m. precisely.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
A fine assortment of goods, comprising
Ladies' lasting E.S., M.H., pat. toes and cir. fronts
Ditto ditto, S.H., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, M.H. and S.H., ditto ditto ditto, rivets
Ditto all lasting, E.S., M.H.
Ditto French cashmere, E.S., M.H., cir. and toes
Ditto ditto, S.H., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, M.H. and S.H., ditto, rivets
Ditto English ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto kid and levant polish, M.H., welts
Ditto levant E.S., ditto ditto
Ditto all glove kid, E.S., ditto, rivets
Ditto kid E.S., M.H., rivets, toes and cir.
Ditto ditto ditto, with bows
Ditto imitation kid E.S., M.H., rivets
Ditto ditto ditto, with bows
Ditto memel E.S., M.H., rivets, cir. and toes
Ditto ditto S.H., cir. and toes
Ditto memel balmorals, M.H., rivets
Girls' imitation kid E.S., p. T.P.H., rivets, 6 to 13.
Ditto memel ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto kid polish ditto, M.H., ditto
Ditto French cashmere, ditto, ditto, ditto
Boys' memel balmorals, clumps, M.H., rivets, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto E.S., ditto, ditto, ditto
Children's levant lace oxfords, T.P.H., 3 to 5
Ditto levant E.S., polish S.R., ditto
Ditto memel balmorals, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto coloured morocco polish, E.S., 2 to 5
Ditto enamelled, ankle straps, 6 to 9
Ditto memel E.S. shoes, ditto
Ditto black morocco straps, ditto
Calf kid uppers, E.S.
Levant top ditto
Military ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Elastic Web.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
2 cases elastic web, just landed, assorted, in terry, silk, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Invoices of New Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c.

For Unreserved Sale on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 12th and 13th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on the above-named days, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
47 packages of assorted goods, now landing ex Carlisle Castle, Harlaw, and Sobraon.

Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

In the Insolvent Estate of THAME, WALKER, and CO.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
The interest of the Official Assignee in certain
GOLD-MINING LEASES,
situated at the Upper Meroo, Windeyer.
This interest comprises a large share in several first-class claims, which have yielded good returns, are well situated, and worth the attention of parties interested in mining matters. The claims are known as the Lucknow, Dingdong, and some others held in conjunction with Mr. Alexander Brown, of the Upper Meroo.
Also,
The interest of the Assignee in certain Quartz Reef Claims, situated at Cape River, Cleveland Bay, Queensland.
These claims are considered valuable, being situated in a good gold-field. The large returns from this locality make it a most desirable investment for capitalists. This is held in conjunction with Mr. W. F. Lloyd.

In the Separate Estate of RICHARD THAME.
10 shares in the Cargo United Quartz Crushing Company
2 shares in the Great Western Undaunted Gold Mining Company
50 shares in the Mitchell's Creek Gold Mining Company
2 shares in the Sydney Suburban Building Company.

In the Separate Estate of WILLIAM WALKER.
25 shares in the Mitchell's Creek Gold Mining Company
5 shares in the Mulloon Copper Mining Company, now working satisfactorily, with a large quantity of ore above ground.

☞ Some further particulars may be had on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 11th January.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, 11th January.

BALMAIN, Darling-street.	LOT 1.—Charming Cottage Residence, containing hall, six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, two pantries, cellar, wash-house, shed, &c., now in the occupation of J. Napthali, Esq. LOT 2.—Valuable allotment of land, adjoining lot 1, having a frontage of 38 feet, more or less, by a depth of 100 feet, more or less.
MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, between the Legislative Council Chambers, and St. Stephen's Church.	Choice block of land, having 33 feet feet frontage, more or less, with a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, now in the occupation of Mr. Langley.
ASHFIELD.	Choice block of land, containing 1 acre 12 perches, with buildings thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Davis.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH,
between the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS and ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

CHOICE BLOCK OF LAND, having 33 FEET frontage, more or less, with a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, now in the occupation of Mr. Langley.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th January,
All that valuable block of land, situate on the east side of
MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH,
between the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
and
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
having a frontage of 33 FEET, more or less, to that street, by a depth of about 126 feet, more or less, on which is erected a
A COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
now in the occupation of Mr. Langley, containing back and front verandah, passage, 4 rooms and attic, and 2 rooms at the rear; kitchen, bathroom, sheds, &c.
GAS and WATER LAID ON.

☞ It is but seldom that an opportunity like the present is offered to the public. There is but very little (if any) property in the locality in the market, or likely to be. The position is without doubt not inferior to any in the neighbourhood, and, from the increasing value of property there, a certainty is afforded of a PERMANENT and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, having the following frontages:—
99 feet to DENISON-STREET
99 feet to ROSS-STREET
and
82½ feet to ETON-STREET,
being lots 65, 66, and 67 of section 2 of KINGSTON NORTH, situated between Newtown and the Parramatta Road, adjoining the land belonging to E. FOWLER, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described block of land between Newtown and the Parramatta Road.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROSE HILL ESTATE,

PARRAMATTA RIVER,
opposite Newington.

For Positive Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, WILLIAM PAYTEN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
The ROSE HILL FARM ESTATE, having large frontage to the Parramatta River, with stone wharf, containing 146 acres 2 roods 34 perches of land, subdivided into
ORANGERY, containing about 50 acres
ORCHARD, ditto ditto 8 ditto
PADDOCKS, ditto ditto 84 ditto.
The ORANGERY contains upwards of 1200 trees, a very large proportion being young, all healthy, and nearly the whole of them are in full bearing.
The ORCHARD is well stocked with apple, pear, and stone fruit trees, all in good order.
The PADDOCKS are well grassed and watered, and equal to carry a considerable number of dairy cattle all the year round.
The improvements comprise COMMODIOUS VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of stone and brick, containing hall, 10 feet by 18; drawing and dining rooms, 18 x 16 each; and six other comfortable rooms; large kitchen, store-rooms, laundry, brick stable of four stalls; shed, about 80 feet long, covering coach-house, workshop, and other out-offices; the water supply has never been known to fail, and the homestead improvements are surrounded by a well arranged garden and shrubbery.

Rose Hill Farm is distant about three miles from Parramatta by the Kissing Point Road, about twelve miles from Sydney. The river steamers pass it nearly every hour of the day.

☞ The above estate is in capital order, and can be well recommended as an investment. The residence is fit for a gentleman's family, and the profits from the orangery and orchard amount to a considerable figure. There is also ample room for carrying on dairying operations.

Plan on view at the Rooms
Terms, liberal.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

FRIDAY, 20th January.

FOREST LODGE,
BRIDGE ROAD and ROSS-STREET, GLEBE,
including Family Residence, with Grounds, known as
FOREST LODGE,
and a number of favourably situated BUILDING and VILLA SITES, opposite the residence of Charles York, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—FOREST LODGE, a substantially-built commodious cottage residence, containing wide verandah, drawing and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. The grounds have a frontage of 112½ feet to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 187 feet. They are planted and laid out as lawn and garden, with large yard, &c., at the rear.
LOTS 2 and 3.—Two Villa Sites, each 40 feet to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 187 feet.
LOTS 4 to 7.—4 ALLOTMENTS, each 20 feet frontage to the Bridge Road, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane; one of these is a corner lot, having also a frontage of 100 feet to Ross-street.
LOTS 8 to 11.—4 ALLOTMENTS, each 19 feet frontage to Ross-street, with a depth of 90 feet to a back lane.

☞ The above occupy the choicest positions on the Glebe. The two villa sites are planted and covered with fine matured ornamental trees and shrubs.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 20th January.

Preliminary Notice.

THE DINGLE, NORTH SHORE.
That delightfully situated commodious VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, with extensive water frontage to the harbour, close to Milson's Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. B. Smith, Esq. (in consequence of his departure from the colony), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
THE DINGLE,
St. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
The HOUSE is a cottage-built residence, having fine wide verandahs on three sides, containing hall, drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, 5 large bedrooms, dressing-room, butler's pantry, China closet, store, 3 spacious cellars, large kitchen with range, laundry, scullery, servants' room, man's room, double patent closets, &c. Never-failing water supply from an underground reservoir and well at the rear.

The GROUNDS contain an area of about one acre and a half, with wharf, boat-house, bathing-house. They are tastefully laid out in terraces, and consist of shrubbery, lawn, orchard, flower garden, &c., intersected with beautifully terraced walks leading down to the water, sheltered by choice trees of luxuriant growth, and commanding those lovely views for which this position is so noted.

Further particulars in a future advertisement. In the meantime CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY'S WORKS, LIVERPOOL.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
Those extensive and important Works known as the
AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY'S
PAPER MILLS,
including Dwelling-house and other premises, situated on the Banks of the George's River, a short distance from the Railway Station at Liverpool, with which they have communication by a Branch Line running into the Works.

Terms at Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 16th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above important manufactory.
This valuable property, which has been erected at an enormous cost, occupies a very favourable position on the George's River, a short distance above the Dam, and near the Liverpool Railway Station, thereby securing three most important elements for the manufacture of paper, viz.:—
An unlimited supply of fresh water, of the requisite soft quality.
Good drainage,
And access to a railway station, by a branch line into the works, so reducing the carriage on the raw material and the manufactured article, to the lowest point.

The land contains an area of about 17 ACRES, and the whole of the buildings and machinery are of the very best of their kind. The present working of the plant, taken from the operations of the past 18 months, is found to give an average make of 400 TONS OF PAPER PER ANNUM; the whole of which has readily found buyers at profitable rates. Amongst the principal customers of the paper made at these mills may be enumerated the following, viz.:—

	per annum.
The Government of New South Wales for the Government Printing Office	100 tons.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD	90
EMPIRE and EVENING NEWS	40
BRISBANE COURIER	30
New Zealand Newspapers	40
	300
Grey and Brown packing papers	100
	400 tons.

and had the late proprietors been in a position to have increased the quantity manufactured, for which there is an unlimited supply of raw material, they might have entered into profitable contracts for double the above number of tons annually. It is estimated that an outlay of less than £4000 would sufficiently enlarge the present machinery to enable a turn-out of this increased quantity.

Stock of paper on hand to be taken at a valuation, and material for paper making at cost price. The stock is salable at a good profit under the price of imported paper of similar description. An abundant supply of material can be obtained here at a lower rate than is given by paper makers in England.

In the limits of an advertisement, it is next to impossible to describe the particulars of such an extensive plant as is now in full working order within the Company's premises; but a complete inventory is now being prepared, and may be inspected by intending purchasers—who are also invited to visit the works, when every assistance will be afforded them by the Manager in charge, to enable them to thoroughly look over, and estimate them properly in all their details.

Samples of the several descriptions of paper made by the company may be inspected at the Rooms, where a plan of the works may also be examined, and all further information concerning the property be obtained.

Title, &c., may be inspected on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.

Preliminary Notice.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

IMPORTANT SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS,
well known as portion of the Estate of the late Postmaster-General,
THE HONORABLE D. EGAN.

1.—CASTLEREAGH AND ELIZABETH STREETS.
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, nearly ONE QUARTER OF AN ACRE in extent, having about one chain frontage to both the above streets, a few feet from Hunter-street, with a depth of over 150 feet, on which are the following extensive substantial buildings.
LARGE FIRST-CLASS PREMISES, known as
THE VICTORIA CLUB,
CASTLEREAGH-STREET;
TWO COMMODIOUS SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES, Elizabeth-street, adjoining the offices of Messrs. NORTON and BARKER.
In one or two lots.

2.—WATSON'S BAY.
TWO ACRES OF LAND, on the Bay, together with those well-known premises known as the GAP HOTEL, on the Gap Road, and adjoining the allotment appropriated for a Roman Catholic School.

3.—WAVERLEY.
VALUABLE SITE, containing EIGHT ACRES AND A HALF, overlooking the ocean, and divided by a road from BRONTE, the estate of J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above freehold estate, fuller particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal, at sale.

PENNANT HILLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

For Absolute Sale.

LARGE BLOCK OF ORCHARD LAND, containing 21 acres 3 roods and 4 perches, substantially fenced, situated in PENNANT HILLS-STREET, about five minutes' walk from the Pennant Hills Wharf.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from H. Harvey, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above large block of land, admirably adapted for orangeries and orchards, being surrounded by properties of that description; it is also well covered with good timber. The land comprises lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the subdivision of the Ermington Estate.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

To Capitalists.

MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENT,

GEORGE, MARKET, and YORK STREETS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
A moiety of the following first-class properties occupying the choicest business position in the city of Sydney, including the premises occupied by Messrs. Eastway, Palser, and others, and extending to the Nell Gwynne Hotel, in York-street. The whole yielding a rental of
£1553 PER ANNUM.
The following are a list of the premises:—
1. GEORGE and MARKET STREETS.
SHOP and PREMISES, occupied by Mr. Eastway.
SHOP and PREMISES, occupied by Mr. Palser.
SMALL SHOP adjoining.
The whole leased to Mr. Palser, for £850 per annum.
2.—MARKET AND YORK STREETS.
5 SHOPS and PREMISES, occupied by Messrs. Jones, Gayatt, Shirley, and others. Rental, £7 per week; or £364 per annum.
THE NELL GWYNNE HOTEL, held on lease by Mrs. Hill, for £339 per annum.

*** No. 1 lot, George and Market streets, is subject to the life interest of an elderly lady, 62 years of age.

☞ This remarkably fine block of property occupies without exception, the
CHOICEST BUSINESS POSITION
in the city, commanding an
IMMENSE TRAFFIC.
The large annual rental paid for the adjoining block of land in George-street (comparatively an inferior site) occupied by Messrs. Lassetter and Co., is alone sufficient proof of the value of the locality for business purposes, and the
KNOWN LARGE FORTUNES
which have been realised at the
CELEBRATED CORNER PREMISES
now occupied by Mr. Palser, makes it nearly an entirely secondary consideration what rent is paid by tenants for that position.
It is determined, for various reasons, to sell only
IN ONE LOT,
and the purchaser of the moiety will at once secure
AN IMMEDIATE RETURN
of £350 per annum; and in a very short time (a few years at the utmost), a rental of about
£800 PER ANNUM,
and own half the fee simple of a block of freehold property second to none in value or position in the whole of the colonies.

Title unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

VALUABLE BLOCK of LAND, having the following frontages:—
181½ FEET to ALBEMARLE-STREET
82½ FEET to WELLINGTON-STREET
82½ FEET to REGENT-STREET
181½ FEET to a LANE 16½ feet wide.
It occupies a fine elevated position close to the station, and is the most valuable unoccupied site on Kingston. A good paling fence with gates encloses it.

Title, Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Nobbs to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above block of building land, plan of which may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

BIMBLE STATION.

Castlereagh River, District of Bligh.

For Positive Sale, on MONDAY, 6th February, 1871.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Walter Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Commercial Rooms, 388, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1871, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known fattening station, Bimble, situated on the Castlereagh River, district of Bligh, together with 430 head, more or less. A mixed herd of superior well-bred quiet cattle, to be delivered.
Also,
About 30 head of horse stock to be taken at a valuation.

Bimble is situated about six miles below Coonamble, with a frontage to the Castlereagh River, and is abundantly watered.
Bimble is one of the early selections. The country is fine and open, consisting of myall and saltbush plains; and as a fattening run is second to none in Australia. The boundaries have been lately surveyed, and are undisputed. Estimated area, 16,000 acres.

Improvements consist of a very neat and comfortable 8-roomed cottage, with an excellent detached kitchen, containing 4 rooms, floored, and shingled. There is a killing and milking yard; also a stockyard, capable of working 4000 head of cattle. One of the best built yards in the district, and replete with every convenience.
Terms, cash.

TASMANIA.

Valuable Estate of Rhodes, near Longford.

MONDAY, 30th January.

BELL and WESTBROOK are favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Thomas Walker, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, 30th January, 1871,
The exceedingly valuable estate of Rhodes, situate five miles from the Longford Railway Station, six miles from Perth, two miles from the main road, and sixteen from Launceston, and adjoining the estates of Woolmers and Symmons's Plains, the properties of Thomas Archer and J. A. Youl, Esquires.
Rhodes comprises 3167 acres, subdivided into 30 paddocks, well fenced (portion live fences), and has a frontage of 1½ mile on the South Esk River; upwards of 400 acres are good agricultural land, which have been under the plough, and the residue first-class sound grazing land, fluke never having been known on the estate.
The buildings comprise large brick substantially-built house of 18 rooms, with garret and large cellars, detached kitchen, laundry, and good apartments for servants, 12-stall brick stable and coachhouse, with granary (above 160 feet by 16), shearing shed, barn, cattle and cart sheds, cart-horse stables, piggeries, &c.; also six men's cottages.
The garden contains five acres, and is well stocked with the choicest and best fruit trees.
This sale offers an opportunity to persons wishing to secure a desirable agricultural and pastoral estate, with a superior residence seldom to be met with. From its situation it would readily command a large rental.

Terms—
Twenty-five per cent. cash, 12½ per cent. at six months, 12½ at twelve months, and the balance can remain secured on the property for five or seven years at 7 per cent.
Title guaranteed.

Chart can been seen at the Mart, and cards to view the estate can be obtained.
Possession will be given on 31st March.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 7th January, 1871.

ROBERTSON v. CROAKER, MANAGER OF THE WESTERN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ON THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at noon, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, unless this writ is previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Charles William Croaker, Manager of the Western Mining Company, Limited, of, in, and to the lease of all that parcel of land in the parish of Byng, county of Bathurst, containing by admeasurement 1193 acres, more or less, commencing on Lewis Ponds, known as the site of the Icely Mines and Smelting Works. The lease is for 21 years, from the 24th day of July, 1865, together with the premises, machinery, goods, chattels, and effects thereon as described in an advertisement in this case in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 28th December, 1870.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1457561

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ANNIE BUCK, relict of the late Thomas J. Buck, are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Lamb Hotel, Margaret-street, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South, near Oddfellows' Hall.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. H. G. CLYNE, Bootmaker, late of King-street, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his eldest beloved DAUGHTER, Elizabeth; to move from 57, Pyrmont-street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Captain WILLIAMS of the Welcome Home, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his NIECE, Elizabeth G. B. Clyne; to move from his residence, 57, Pyrmont-street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

FUNERALS.—C. KINSELA and SON, beg to inform the inhabitants of South Sydney that they have opened their third Branch, directly opposite Christ Church, and intend to conduct Funerals at their establishments cheaper than any other, with the finest State Hearse, Ostrich Plumes, and Mourning Coaches in the colony.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company is prepared to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for shipment to London, covering fire-risk while in store awaiting shipment.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

CORNWALL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.
JUVENILE NIGHTS.
In answer to numerous applications from families living in the suburbs, the Management have arranged to play the now popular Burlesque and
PANTOMIME FIRST,
commencing at 8 o'clock, and to terminate about a quarter past 10.
Orchestra under the leadership of Herr Carl Richty.
HARLEQUIN AND
THE THREE BEARS.
THIS EVENING, three new Local Songs.
Dress Circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Gallery, Sixpence.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
The GREATEST PANTOMIME ever produced in Sydney.
GORGEOUS SCENERY!
WONDERFUL MACHINERY!
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES!
ELABORATE PROPERTIES!
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND LOTS OF FUN!
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY.
The Glorious Pantomime, entitled
BABES IN THE WOOD,
or HARLEQUIN ROBIN HOOD
33,000 persons have witnessed this superlative production, produced under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT.
Immense new LOCAL SONG, Mr. CHAS. YOUNG —startling, effective situations, and good humoured local hits—new every night.
Regions of the Black Diamonds—Bower of BRILLIANTINA and GROTTO of GEMS—Turning.
Room in the Baron's Castle and STUDIO—Clint. Letter to the Sydney Public—Opening to the GORGEOUS LAST LONDON SCENE—creating nightly a perfect outburst of delight. This scene was painted by Mr. JOHN HENNINGS, of Melbourne, from BEVERLY'S MODEL, and consists of 12 DISTINCT CHANGES.
The performance will commence at 8 with a COMEDY, and terminate with the GRAND LAST SCENE at 11 sharp. Children, half-price.
SATURDAY next, January 14th.
MORNING PERFORMANCE, under distinguished patronage, at 2.30, terminating at 4.30.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, January 10.
To the Inhabitants of MANLY BEACH.—Through the kindness of Captain Heselton, a steamer will leave Manly for the conveyance of residents to the Theatre, to witness the Gorgeous Pantomime.
The Entertainment will commence at 8 sharp with the PANTOMIME,
and terminate (with the GRAND LAST SCENE) at 10 p.m., to enable patrons to leave for Manly early.
The performance will conclude with a favourite Comedy.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Mr. ROBERT HELLER'S
LAST PROGRAMME
but one, previous to his final departure from New South Wales next week.
THIS EVENING,
MORE STARTLING NOVELTIES.
THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP,
and a New Programme of Magic.
CHANGE OF MUSIC.
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS, and the GOBLIN DRUM CORPS.
Novel Illustrations of
SECOND SIGHT,
by
Miss HAYDEE.
To conclude with
TEN MINUTES WITH THE SPIRITS.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NOTICE.—To prevent the inconvenience that nightly arises from inability to obtain front seats, Ladies and Gentlemen are recommended to obtain their tickets at ELVY and CO.'S Music Warehouse, where sittings can be secured.
HELLER'S FAREWELL AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY NEXT.
Million prices—3s, 2s, 1s.
Seats can be secured at Elvy and Co.'s.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—Professor PAYTON, is engaged. Fancy Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, and Glass Twisting, during the day and evening. Ladies presented with a specimen of colonial spun glass FREE. Admission, as usual, 1s; children, half-price.

THE LATE MISS IRONSIDE'S PAINTINGS AND STUDIES.
Exhibited daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
235, Pitt-street, near King-street.
Admission, One Shilling.

MANLY.—St. Matthew's Parochial Association.—An Amateur CONCERT, in aid of the funds of the above association, will take place in Mr. Sharp's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th January.
Admission: Reserved seats, 2s; back seats, 1s; children half-price. Tickets can be procured at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-street; Mr. T. Edens, 255, George-street; Mr. W. H. Rolfe, Circular Quay; and Messrs. Joseph Cook and Co., Mort's-passage.
The steamer Breadalbane will leave Queen's Wharf for the concert at 7.30 p.m., and leave Manly after the concert. Return tickets, 1s 6d each.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS.
WAR! WAR! WAR!
DE GROUCHEY'S great Diorama of the FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR has just arrived, and will be exhibited in the above Hall for two nights only, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 11 and 12.
100 SCENES.
For particulars see handbills.

GRAND UNITED CATHOLIC PICNIC, at TARA, PEARL BAY, on THURSDAY, ANNIVERSARY DAY, January 26, in aid of the
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD BUILDING FUND.
Several powerful and commodious STEAMERS will ply from the Phœnix Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, to the above beautiful and picturesque grounds during the day, the first steamer leaving at 8.30 a.m.
It will be a source of satisfaction and tranquillity to excursionists to be assured that arrangements are made so as to guard against the possibility of such inconvenience and annoyance as has been experienced by many on a late similar occasion, at the Circular Quay.
The wharf or landing-place is strong and substantial, and spoken of for comfort and convenience in terms of praise by captains of steamers and others.
Besides the large Dancing Pavilion, another still larger is in course of erection.
Three splendid BANDS will play on board the steamers, and in the Pavilion for quadrilles and national dances.
All kinds of sports, &c., &c.
Tickets, 2s; children, half-price.
A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. Gold Spectacles, with pebbles, £2; Silver £1. Smee's Optometer, in use for exact vision. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Distress warrants will be issued for all rates left unpaid on the 1st January. No further notice will be given.
By order of the Council.
HENRY S. KILLICK, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—A LIST of Persons supposed to be entitled to vote for the Election of Aldermen and Auditors during the municipal year 1871-72, in accordance with the 55th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, will be open for inspection, at the Council Chambers, EVERY DAY, from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m., and 4 o'clock p.m.
HENRY STERIKER KILLICK,
Council Clerk, Borough of Woollahra.
Council Chambers, Woollahra, 6th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE.—The MUNICIPAL LISTS for each of the Wards of the Municipality of the Glebe, for the year 1871-2, are now in my charge, and open for inspection at the Council Chamber by any person interested therein, at all reasonable hours between the 7th and 14th days of the present month. Claims for the insertion of names, and objections to names at present on the Lists, must be made in writing, and given to the Council Clerk on or before the 14th instant.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 7th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
FINAL NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.
Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all arrears of Rates, if not paid forthwith into the Council Chamber.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe, 9th January, 1871.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.
A List of Persons supposed to be entitled to Vote for the Election of Aldermen and Auditors during the Municipal year 1871-2, in accordance with the 55th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, will be open for inspection every day, from the 7th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m and 6 p.m.
G. C. TOMPSON, C.C.
Council Chambers, Chapel-street,
6th January, 1871.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE FOR VALENTINES.
VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
An extensive assortment of the above goods made to order for this season, choice in quality, beauty, and design. Parcels from 5s and upwards post free to all parts of the colony.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
542, George-street,
2 doors south of Park-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 380 and 382, George-street, only place of business.

CHEAPEST SHOP in Sydney for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380 and 382, George-st.

MEDICAL WORKS [illegible] ions ex Parramatta.
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 5th edition, enlarged with map and 130 wood-cuts, 2 thick vols., 8vo, £2 5s
Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 6th edition, enlarged, 2 thick vols., 8vo, £2 2s
Neligan's Medicines, their Uses and Mode of Administration, 7th edition, by Rawdon Macnamara, 1 thick vol., 8vo, £1 2s 6d
Churchill on the Diseases of Women, 5th edition, enlarged, 15s 6d, post 17s 4d
Murphy's Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, 2nd edition, enlarged, plates, 16s, post 17s
West's Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, 5th edition, enlarged, 20s, post 22s
Murchison's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, and Abdominal Dropsy, 14s, post 15s 3d
Basham's Renal Diseases, a Clinical Guide to their Diagnosis and Treatment, 9s 6d, post 10s 3d
Pavy's Researches on the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes, 2nd edition, enlarged, 13s 6d, post 14s 8d
Fresenius's Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 5th edition, rewritten, 15s, post 16s 6d
——— Qualitative Chemical Analysis, 7th edition, improved, 11s, post 12s
Althaus's Treatise on Medical Electricity in the Treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia, and other Diseases, 2nd edition, revised, 18s, post 19s 6d
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 8th edition, by Guy and Harley, 15s 6d, post 16s 6d
Chambers on the Indigestions Functionally Treated, 13s, post 14s
Royle and Headland's Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 5th edition, 15s 6d, post 16s 8d
Taylor on Poisons in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine, 2nd edition, 15s 6d, post 16s 6d
Thomson's Conspectus, adapted to the British Pharmacopœia, by E. L. Birkett, 1869, 7s 6d, post 8s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, George-street.

COOKE'S is the Cheapest Shop for Note-paper and Envelopes. Examine the quality, and try Cooke's.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books, and every description of account books, cheap at Cooke's.

CZERNY'S PLAIN EXERCISES, Cheap Editions. —Book of 101 Elementary Studies, 3s; Selection of 50 best (from 101), 1s 6d; School of Velocity (complete), 4s; 24 new 5 Finger Exercises, 3s. J. Reading and Co.

SONGS, choice and popular, sixpence each, 1000 different; Pianoforte pieces, 500 various 6d. 23, Hunter-st.

PILGRIMS of the Night, quartette, 1s; Ring the Bell, Watchman, 1s. Clarke, 23, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

AUSTRALIAN POMADE.
I have, THIS DAY, appointed Messrs. EDWARD ROW and COMPANY WHOLESALE AGENTS for the sale of my celebrated Pomade.
M. J. M'CULLAGH.
116, Phillip-street, Sydney, 6th January, 1871.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

NOTICE.
MORSON'S
HARMLESS AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
INDIGESTION.—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In powder, lozenges, globules, and as wine.
CONSUMPTION.—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oil, so essential to the constitution.
WEAK CHILDREN.—In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect, MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATES have never been known to fail.
CHLORODYNE.—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to the public.
GELATINE.—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.
All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.
Sole Manufacturers,
THOMAS MORSON and SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, Southampton Row,
Russell-square, London.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles.
KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET,
A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.
It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins and bottles.
KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This Powder is quite harmless to animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear their Trade Mark.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Wholesale agents for Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, ROW'S Drug Store; and PRATT, George-street.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs.—No matter what may be their cause, or how long the duration of the complaint, its cure will speedily be accomplished by using Holloway's soothing ointment. It at once and for ever overcomes pain and inflammation. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at all druggists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.
It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.
Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO., Row's Drug Store; and ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOW Landed, CHORAL HYDRATE. W. LARMER, George-street.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin Lozenges—a certain cure for all bilious complaints. 1s and 2s boxes.

POISONED WHEAT.—Rats and mice eat it greedily and die on the spot. 1s boxes. Randerson, chemist.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CASKS.—For SALE, a number of new casks, suitable for holding wine. P. N. Russell and Co., Geo.-st.

IRONBARK RAILWAY SLEEPERS, full size, for SALE. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING and Nails, 20 to 26 oz. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FLOUR SACKS.—For SALE, about 200 empty flour sacks. Aerated Bread Company, 28, Hunter-street.

FINEST ENGLISH ALE (in 2 gallon jars), 7s each, with 3s 6d added for jar, or returned
ALE or PORTER—best English bottled, 8s 6d per dozen
PORT or SHERRY—finest quality, worth 40s, 25s ditto
BRANDY—Martell's dark or pale, very old, 46s ditto
RUM—Real Jamaica, 1 dozen cases, 32s 6d ditto
WHISKY, best Scotch, 1 ditto 28s ditto
OLD TOM, finest English bottled, 1 ditto, 32s ditto
GIN, Key, 15 bottles in case, 38s ditto
CLARET, best French, 1 dozen cases, 25s ditto
GINGER WINE, best English and Scotch, 21s ditto
Moselle, No. 2 Champagne, French Cordials, and every description of wines and spirits, ale and porter, in draught and bottle, of the most celebrated brands, at reduced charges.
A considerable reduction to Publicans.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

HYDRAULIC Single and Double PUMPS for SALE. Apply TALBOT and SON, Circular Quay.

CUT FLOWERS.—Just received, an assortment of the improved CUT FLOWER STANDS, enamelled in various colours, with gilt and silver chains and crystal pendants.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS,
425, George-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

GUILFOYLE AND SON, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, Sydney.—Ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, climbers, bulbs, fruit trees, &c., supplied in any quantity, well established, in pots or otherwise. NEW and RARE PLANTS packed in Wardian cases for exportation. SEEDS, native and others, in great variety. All charges strictly moderate.
*** Camellias, roses, azaleas, fuschias, &c.
N.B.—An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

CHEAP FUEL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE.
The price of COKE is THIS DAY reduced to Five Shillings per Chaldron.
Gas Works, January 4th, 1871.

FURNITURE, ETC.

ALCOCK and CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS
to
his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
132, Russell-street,
MELBOURNE.
Agents for New South Wales—
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Awarded Silver Medal, Sydney Exhibition, 1870.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated Family Sewing machine, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

FLOCK, 2d per lb., for Bedding. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, to SELL four good Second-hand PIANOFORTES; prices, £9 10s, £16, £20, £22; great bargains.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, comprising couch, 6 chairs, and easy chair, from £16 upwards.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DINING-ROOM SUITES, comprising couch, 6 chairs, and easy chair, from £8 10s upwards.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome SIDEBOARDS, plate glass backs; also, Telescope Dining Tables, with spare leaves, 9 feet and upwards; very low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Tubular BEDSTEADS, brass mounted, ornamental head and foot rails, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 1000 ENGRAVINGS, new subjects; also, valuable Oil Paintings, Bronzes, and Articles of Vertu of every description.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Sideboards, Chiffonieres, Bookcases, Office Tables, Telescope Dining Tables, oval ends, from 10 feet upwards; Suites of Furniture, in morocco and haircloth, at prices to suit the times.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to the Trade and Country Buyers, Iron Bedsteads, in endless variety, from 23s upwards; also a large assortment of Children's Cots, single and double, equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a magnificent assortment of Exhibition Carpets and Hearthrugs; also 200 rolls best China Matting, Oilcloth, Door Mats and Door Slip, and Cocoanut Fibre Matting, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a large assortment of elegant Chimney Glasses, gilt frames and inlaid walnut frames; also Toilet Glasses of every description.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL suites of handsome cut and engraved Glassware, fern and ribbon patterns; also handsome Tea Sets, green and gold, chocolate and gold, &c., &c., a large assortment to choose from; and Dinner and Dessert Services, new style, Grecian and other patterns, at prices to suit the times.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Electroplated Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruets, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., Table Cutlery of every description, low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Holloware, Brushware, Tinware, Fenders and Fireirons, Kitchen Dressers, Tables and Safes of all sizes, and Kitchen Requisites of all kinds, 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing to call and inspect our large and varied Stock, suitable to all classes of purchasers, at 25 per cent. cheaper than at any house in the trade.
N.B.—Goods packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony. Furniture vans always on hire.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

PATENT SPRING ROLLER MANGLES for families, 70s. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

FURNITURE, THIS DAY for SALE, removed from a six-roomed cottage, new two months ago, at half-price. Young people about to be married should avail themselves of this chance. Liberal allowance to shippers and country buyers. First-class packers always ready. REMOVALS and repairs of all kinds undertaken at moderate charge. VALUATIONS and exchanges made. Strict attention paid to agencies or commissions, with immediate payments. J. B. NORTH and CO., Commission Agents, Brokers, &c., Commercial Exchange, 278 and 280, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES wanted, ground or first floor, between Hunter and Market streets. C. H. Rooke, 400, George-st.

TO CARRIERS.—Wanted, for Middle Head good team of Horses. Apply New Post Office Works.

WANTED, a SPRING-CART, suitable for a dealer. Apply 359, Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a good Second-hand Fireproof SAFE. Address, stating size and price, F. A., G. P. Office.

WANTED, to purchase a Broker's BUSINESS. Apply W. W., HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GOOD Dressmaker wishes for Employment, at own or ladies' residence. J.R., 4, M'Beath-ter., Palmer-st.

AN EXPERIENCED Saleswoman wanted. Millinery and Underclothing Department. E. Way, Pitt-st.

A YOUNG Lady desires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess in a school or family; English, with music. A. P., HERALD Office.

A LADY of experience in Teaching, would give some hours daily tuition for board and residence. Teaches English, French, Music, and Drawing. H. P., HERALD.

A GERMAN Lady, who speaks French fluently, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as daily Governess. References kindly permitted to Mrs. Dr. Eichler, Bridge-street, opposite Colonial Secretary's Office.

A LADY of great experience in tuition, just arrived from England, seeks an ENGAGEMENT, in a school or family, as resident or daily Governess. Good references. Address M. D., Post Office, Manly Beach.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a smart Junior SALESWOMAN. Mr. Taylor, 37A & 39, Erskine-st., Wynyard-sq.

DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. Doak requires a Machinist, W and W; also Apprentices and improvers. Wynyard-square East, opposite Post Office.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.—A Manager is DISENGAGED. P. I., Mr. Greirson, 290, Pitt-street.

ENGINEER wanted, to drive an engine and attend to the general repairs of a manufacturing establishment near Sydney. Must be a competent workman, and have good references as to character. Apply by letter, addressed to Box No. 131, Post Office, Sydney.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted for merchant's office; must have former experience. Box 90, Post Office.

MACHINIST wanted. Permanent employment for a man who thoroughly understands his business; no other need apply. Caxton Printing Office, 156, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.
Young women desirous of being trained as NURSES in this institution should either write to the Lady Superintendent, or apply personally at the Infirmary any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TO Schools and Families.—Visiting Tutor (English and Latin), open to ENGAGEMENT. Box 249, G.P.O.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a strong active LAD, accustomed to small goods. Quinlan, 96, William-st.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, as Metropolitan Correspondent; reference, if required; terms moderate. S. H., HERALD Office.

TO CANVASSERS.—Required, the SERVICES of an efficient hand to obtain advertisements for an established Monthly Periodical. Terms, very liberal. Apply Arthur Cubitt, news agent, 8, Bridge-street.

TO OIL and COLOUR MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a first-class London Traveller, Commissions in the Oil and Varnish and Colour Trade, having already a good connection among coachbuilders, house painters, ironmongers, ship chandlers, &c. Open to receive commissions addressed H. R. H., care Mrs. Hill, York and Market sts.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as Finishing Governess; Music, French, Drawing, and English. Address G. M. C., care of Mr. Pierce, 77, William-street.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dressmaking. 220, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, with her own machine, for Crimean shirts. 171, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, an English or French Lady as Resident GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. Tait, Ashfield.

WANTED, by a dressmaker, to WORK by day or week; references. M. P., Mr. Pierce's, Willm-st.

WANTED, a good FITTER, for elastic-side work. Hilder and Abigail, 577, George-street.

WANTED, a small BOY, for ruling machine. Apply to R. Dennis, stationer, 30, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK, must have knowledge of business. Apply X. X. Z., Post Office.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Apply to G. Kilminster, corner Double Bay Roads.

WANTED, a PARTY who can work a sewing-machine. F. A. Blake and Co., Mort's-passage.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, for the country. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the mantle-making. Perry, Brothers.

WANTED, two HAIRDRESSERS. R. Fowler, 62, King-street West, near York-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to learn the cigar making. Apply John Barnett, 176, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a good London CIGAR MAKER; no duffers need apply; good work. 176, Clarence-st.

WANTED, WORK by a good Carpenter, town or country. 95, Harrington-street.

WANTED, to place a respectable Youth, aged 11 years, under a business man; a godly man preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Windsor.

WANTED, for the Country, a first-class IRONMONGER. Apply by letter to John Keep, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a first-class BOOKFOLDER and SEWER; must be quick at letterpress work. Apply at R. Dennis's, stationer, 30, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Lady, as DAILY TEACHER in a school; well educated, experienced, Church of England; moderate salary. Full particulars to A. Z. A., Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, an English Protestant GOVERNESS; requirements—A thorough gentlewoman, efficient in English, French, music, and plain needlework, competent to exercise great firmness and control. Pupils—girl of 14 and boy of 7. Five miles from a township.
Bremer Cottage, via Ipswich, Queensland.
N.B.—For further particulars apply to above address.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A THOROUGH HOUSEMAID (first-class references) for engagement. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

AN experienced Barman seeks EMPLOYMENT; excellent references. Address Active, Pierce, Wm-st.

A YOUNG LADY, desiring to return to England, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT with an invalid lady; will give her services for a free passage. Address by letter to E. B., Keira, Darling Point.

SITUATION wanted, as Cook and Laundress or General Servant, in small family. M., 29, Crown-lane.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Baker; reference. J. B., HERALD Office.

WAITING to HIRE, Gardeners, Grooms, Waiters, Cooks, &c. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Lady, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as Barmaid. L. M. N., HERALD.

WANTED, by Married Couple, CHARGE of offices, or stores to keep clean; rent equivalent. M.M., P.O.

WANTED, by Married Woman, CHILD to nurse. 92, South Head Road. Open for a week.

WANTED, Situations, two respectable (Protestant) Females—one nurse other housemaid. 75, Wm.-st.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT for good Servants. Town and suburbs. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

WANTED, by a poor woman, WORK by the day. Address Mrs. Connelly, 205, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Tutor in respectable family in the country; references given. Address A. B. O., at Mr. Skinner's, 361, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a single Man, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman, or otherwise to make himself useful. C. M., Swiss Hotel, George-street, No. 121.

WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable Persons; one as Housemaid, or Laundress, and the other as Parlourmaid. Open for one week. Apply R. T., 32, Crown Road, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION in a General Store, town or country; has a thorough knowledge of all the different branches of the business, having had thirteen years' experience; first-class references as to character and ability. Address G. S. C., HERALD Office. Open for one week.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY wanted. T. C. Jerrems, Photographic Goods Depot, 305, George-street.

A LAD WANTED. Apply to G. Lane, 511, George-street South.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. 63, Upper William-street South, next Belmore Hotel.

NURSEGIRL wanted. Apply to Mrs. Walcot, 189, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, before 12.

REQUIRED, a Lady's MAID, and to understand Needlework. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, 2 QUARRYMEN. Apply at 131, William-street East.

WANTED, Servant Man, wages 10s; also General Servants, Laundress, gents'. family. 6, Bridge.-st.

WANTED, a respectable Person to take a Child—in Sydney. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 16. Apply Mrs. R. Dalley, Stanmore Villa, Stanmore.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. M'Cluer, corner Clarence and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a GIRL about 16, to make herself useful. 39, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Mrs. Hoskings, 26, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL that can wash. Mrs. Morris, Redfern-street, near Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a smart active GIRL, 14 or 16, for Manly. At Mrs. Miller's, 49, New Pitt-st., 9 a.m.

WANTED, 2 respectable GIRLS. Oxford Restaurant, 42, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, accustomed to children. 48, Hunter-street.

WANTED, GIRL—housework—can sleep at home. 193, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo. Open three days.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply after 9 a.m. F. Jones, 32, College-street.

WANTED, a steady GIRL, as Nursemaid. Also a smart YOUTH. Belmore Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to be useful. 98, Market-street, after 9.

WANTED, in a Protestant family, a young Girl as NURSE. Apply at 26, Wynyard-square, at 10.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 568, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to Nurse and make herself useful. 425, Pitt-street.

WANTED, strong GIRL, 14 or 15, to mind baby and be useful. 170, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, for general housework. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 339, Crown-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply, after 9 this morning, 153, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. 505, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant Girl, about 17, as General SERVANT. 468, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Kethell, 46, Kent-street N.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General SERVANT; two in family. 181, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 66, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Protestant. 2, Arnold House, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 160, Victoria-street, north of William-street.

WANTED, an active Girl as SERVANT; wages 8s. Mrs. Chambers, Stanmore.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. May, Darling-street, Balmain, or 109, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good reference required. 88, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Melbourne Boarding-house, 96, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Petersen, top Double Bay Hill.

WANTED, active young Woman as General SERVANT. 800, George-st., 5 doors below Christ Ch.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Palmer House, Dewent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; good wages. Apply Coach and Horses, Randwick.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. 369, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Gale, Double Bay.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Housekeeper, General Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Barker, corner of Piper and Ocean streets, Woollahra.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid; also House and Laundress Maid. 175, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Miss Gosling, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maids, Cooks and Laundresses, and Gen. Servants. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. 253, Macquarie-street North, opposite Mint, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, good COOK and LAUNDRESS (Protestant); also, General Servants. 221, Campbell-st.

WANTED, a Laundress to take out washing. Mrs. Cohen, opposite Cohen's Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, first-class Female COOK; wages, 20s per week. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a first-class Woman COOK. G. B. Kell, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to do plain cooking, &c. Tucker and Co., 379, George-st.

WANTED, a LAD, 16 or 17 years old. Apply by letter, H. Benjamin, 513, George-street.

WANTED, a smart respectable BOY, about 14. Apply 173, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, before 10.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply after 9 o'clock. W. Vaughan, 116, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to make himself generally useful. Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a BOY, one accustomed to a smith's shop preferred. John Davies, 90, York-street.

WANTED, a good strong Boy, as PORTER, for grocer. L. Kavanagh, 20, Market-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN, P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a young MAN, to look after a horse, &c. Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to a butcher's shop, to deliver meat. W. Aggs, 7, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a smart young MAN as second Cook. S.s. Morpeth.

WANTED, an active young Man, as Light PORTER. Perry, Brothers.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman (Protestant), as General SERVANT; to a competent person good wages. Apply Mrs. Maney, Cambridge-street South, Kingston, near Enmore 'bus stand.

WANTED, a respectable Woman (a Protestant), as COOK and LAUNDRESS in a gentleman's family; must have good reference. Apply after 10 o'clock, Mr. Johnson, grocer, corner Glenmore Road, Paddington.

WANTED, strong active LAD, who understands the care of horses, and make himself useful. Known references required. H. B. Dobson, St. John's Road, Glebe.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A BEDROOM Furnished for two single men. R. Balls, 155, York-street, near Market-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and large Bedrooms. Mrs. Rowett's, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED Bed and Dressing Room attached; bath and garden. 160, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS vacant, suite or otherwise. 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st. South. Baths, &c.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for one or two gentlemen (board optional). 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished, with private entrance. Apply at 144, William-st.

APARTMENTS Vacant. Large Bedrooms, bath, suite, &c. Mrs. Mair, 140, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, &c.—Suite or otherwise. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-st. North. Baths, gas, &c.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Machin's, 179, Macquarie-street North.

A BEDROOM and use of Sitting-room to LET; partial board if required; no other lodgers or children. 265, Castlereagh-street.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining BOARD and LODGING in the neighbourhood of Woollahra or Darlinghurst. Address M. Z., HERALD Office, stating particulars.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson, 27, Park-street, Park House, nr. Pitt-street. Terms, mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private for 1. 4, Swan-street, Brickfield-hill. Terms 15s per week.

BOARD and Residence.—Separate rooms and plunge bath. 179, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Moderate.

FURNISHED Bed and Sitting ROOM; use of kitchen. Corner of Goulburn and Macquarie sts. S.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS to LET, from 4s per week. 242, Castlereagh-street.

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5th January, 1871.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, January 10, 1871.